Paily Rational Intelligencers

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

PUBLISHED BY
GALES & SEATON.

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded and the will be continued accordingly, at the ontion manded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option of the Editors.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMES H. CAUSTEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his permanent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be reised for the adjustment of green GENCY AT WASHINGTON.-JAMESH. CAUS of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spo-liation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800 with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners on the Navy fund, &c. bounty

lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (pos paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and incon-

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office. feb 26-1y

American Life Insurance and Trust Company. OFFICES—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York. AGENCY—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near

AGENCY—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city.

Established by Act of the Legislature.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various means of accommodation, affords ample security and great facility to parties who transact their business with it: The terms are as low as any office in the Union. They make

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.
2. GRANT ANNUITIES.
3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.
4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.

4. SELL ENDOWMENTS

4. Sell Endowments.

The Legislature having directed the manner in which the capital of this company must be secured, and the whole being under the immediate supervision of the Chancellor, to whom stated returns will be made, it becomes the secure depository for the moneys, property, and estates of all such as may desire the intervention of a permanent Trustee or Guardian; to such as require a punctual payment of interest upon sums deposited, or such as may make deposites for the benefit of accumulation. Under the charter, real or personal property can be conveyed or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in which the casualties of life or interest of money are involved. or interest of money are involved.

Money will be received in Deposite by the Company, an held in trust, upon which interest will be allowed, payable semi

Age.	One year.	seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
:35	1.35	1.53 -	2.75
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
50	1.96	2.09	4.60

Joseph L. Joseph, Morris Robinson, James Boorman, Charles A. Davis, William E. Mayhew, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson, Frederick W. Brune,

Applications, post paid, may be addressed to FATGICK MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to FRANCIS A. BICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Pennsylvania avenue, near Four and a half street.

BALTIMORE LINE INSURANCE COMPANY JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT,

A or o	One year.	Hundred Dollars. Seven years.	For life
Age.			
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2.32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
	GRANTS	ANNUITIES.	

12.27 do. 70 do. 14.19 do. SELLS ENDOWMENTS.

For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Company will pay, if he attain 21 years of age, 469

At six months, 408

At six months,
One year,
375
The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidhall, Winchester, Va.
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md.
t. 22—1y

PERFUMERY, etc. UST opened at Stationers' Hall, a very extensive assortment of French, German, and American Perfumery, consisting in

Cologne Water, in 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, and 32 ounce bottles, French Extracts, the finest perfume ever offered for sale in this

Country,
Odoriferous Compound, or Persian Sweet Bag, a superior article for the ladies,
Persian Lip Salve, Florida Water,
Hermitage Extract, Treble Distilled Lavender Water,
Ambrosial Lavender and Hungary Water,
Honey Water, Eau de Portugal,
Esprit de Base Capanina Otto of Recor.

Roney Water, Eatt de Fortugai, Esprit de Rose, Genuine Otto of Roses, Orange Flower Water, Milk of Roses, Cold Cream, fresh; Pearl Powder, French Toilet Powder, highly scented, Tincture of Pearls, for softening and improving the face and

Aromatic Tooth Paste, Ellis's Compound,
Creosote Tooth Wash, Chloride Tooth Wash,
Depillatory, for removing superfluous hair,
The Nosegay, a delightful perfume, prepared for the ladies of
Washington,

Washington,
Cosmetic Wash Balls, highly scented,
French Almond Soap, Chinese Musk Soap,
Violet, Rose, Oriental, Vegetable, Jessamine, Lavender, Cin
namon, Ceylon, Millesleur, and Olive Soap, highly scented
Naples and Sapenaceous Compound Shaving Soap, decidedly

the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwith standing.

Also—English Windsor Soap.

With a great variety of other kinds too numerous to partice

WM. FISCHER.

larize.

Members of Congress and Strangers visiting the city will find the best Stationary, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery, at Stationary, Perfumery, at Stationary, Perfumery, at Stationary, Perfumery, Articles, Art

MERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Just reLeived by PISHEY THOMPSON, (agent for the District
of Columbia,) the 1st number of the American Monthly Magazine,
which combines the four periodicals formerly published under the
names of the "American Monthly Magazine," "The New
England Magazine," "The American Monthly Review," and
"The United States Magazine." It is edited by Charles F.
Hoffman and Park Benjamin. Subscriptions (\$5 per annum)
received by P. THOMPSON, by whom the work will be forwarded to all parts of the Union, carefully enveloped. warded to all parts of the Union, carefully enveloped.

school, and will have a few vacancies in their limited numbe of pupils at the close of the present term in April, the next commencing the 1st of May, and they refer to

The Rev. Dr. Croswell,
The Rev. Mr. Bennett,
The Hon. R. I. Ingersoll,
The Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Hartford.
The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk,
The Rev. Dr. Hawks,
His Excellency Martin Van Buren, and
His Excellency W. L. Marcy.
mar 22—eolot

NEW SPRING GOODS.—BRADLEY & CATLETT have just received from New York, and are now opening a large assortment of Dry Goods, which, in addition to former

do 9-8 black Gro de Swiss

5 do 9-8 black Gro de Swiss
75 do rich assorted Poult de Soi
50 do plaid and plain Gro de Naples
50 do rich figured Poult de Soi
150 do do Grench printed Cambrics
100 do do do Ginghams
50 do 5-4 plaid Jacomet do
200 do London Prints
200 do Irish Linens, very cheap
10 do rich printed Shalleys
25 dozen Ladies' open worked Silk Gloves
15 do do rich Cravats
150 pieces rich French Muslins
25 dozen Ladies' black and white English Silk Hose
5 do do do do embroidere

25 dozen Ladies black and white English Silk Hos
5 do do do do embroid
20 do do superior French Kid Gloves
25 do hem stitched, colored borders, and embra
Linen Cambric Handkerchies
5 pieces plain and spotted Thule, for veils
20 do Blonde and Thread Edgings
12 superior black Chantilly Veils
12 rich Satin Damask Shawls

25 pieces Linen Cambric, cheap 100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs 30 pieces rich figured Swiss Muslins 20 do super Barnsby and Russia Sheetings 50 do plain Swiss Muslins 10 dozen Fancy Handkerchiefs

10 dozen Fancy Handkerchiefs
100 pieces rich Gauze Ribands
150 dozen Ladies' white and colored Cotton Hosiery
75 pieces black Patent Bombasins, cheap
100 do plain and plaid Muslins and Cambrics
25 do Birds' Eye Diapers
100 do Domestic and Imported Long Cloths
100 do worked Collars
10 do Cambric and Furniture Dimities
75 do Furniture Chintz
25 do rich do Muslins
Edgrings, Insertings, Skirts, Bobbinets

75 do Furmiure Charling
25 do rich do Muslins
Edgings, Insertings, Skirts, Bobbinets
Jaconets, Bishop's Lawns, Gauze Flannels
Veil Crapes, Love Veils, Prints, Ginghams
Muslins, Diapers, Sheetings, Towelling
Table Linen, Checks, Fronch Linens, Satteens, Drillings,
And a general assortment of every kind of desirable Goods,
which will be sold unusually low. Customers are respectfully
invited to call and examine, as they may expect bargains.

BRADLEY & CATLETT,
mar 18—d3t&3taw2w

No. 3 from 7th street.

to contract for the execution of a bridge across the Roanoke river, in North Carolina, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The length of the structure will be 1,050 feet, in spans of 150 and 165 feet, the piers of hammered masonry, and the superstructure on the lattice or truss plan of Town. As the work must be contracted for prior to the 6th proximo, persons disposed to contract had best apply immediately. Plans and profiles of the site, and of the work to be executed, and all other information in relation to it which may be wanted, will be given on application to the undersigned. other information in relation.
given on application to the undersigned.
MONCURE ROBINSON, C. E.,
Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

OTSPUR will stand the present season, which will te

the farm of William Holmead, adjoining the Washington Race Course, and be let to mares at \$40 the season, \$20 the single leap, to be paid when the mare is served, \$75 to insure a mare to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance money; and \$1 to the groom in every instance.

Mr. William Holmead, the owner of the farm, and a gentleman strictly to be relied on, will have the management of Hotspur, and will board the mares that may be sent to the Horse at 33 cents per day, and the mares will feed with grain. He has a very productive meadow of thirty acres, well watered, under a strong and secure fence, and separate lots to feed mares with colts, together with about 200 acres of high land pasture, all of which are solely appropriated to the mares, and will always be in place to attend to any communications that may be made respecting Hotspur. The groom is an experienced one, and can be depended upon. Every attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any that prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any that

may happen.

HOTSPUR now stands conspicuous amongst the most distinguished Stallions of the day, and is too well known to the racing community, where he is known, to require any eulogy from me. I will say, however, that I should not have procured an interest in him, and have encountered the great trouble and expense I have in thus placing Hotspur, if I had not felt assured that, in offering him to the Public, I was offering them a Stallion that had proved that he could get race-horses of the first order out of common mares. He is probably the only Stallion in this country as in England that has proven this thing.

common mares. He is probably the only Stallion in this country or in England that has proven this thing.

I will mention, among others, Westwood, (that beat Juliana, and a large field of other favorite colts, winning the race at four heats, over the Tree Hill Course, making good time,) Blue Streak, Crump's Colt, Black Hawk, Backslider, Puckett's Sailor Boy, Canteen, the winner of several Jockey Club Purses, Quartermaster, McIver, Peter's Colt, and the noted Mazeppa, generally believed to have been the best race horse in America, agreeably to his trials.

The greatest number of his colts are out of mares unknown,

generally believed to have been the best race horse in America, agreeably to his trials.

The greatest number of his colts are out of mares unknown, all of them wimers, and fine racers. Mr. Wm. Minge's mare, the dam of I. C. was the first ever put to Hotspur, that had brought a race-horse out of her; he got Mazeppa. Col. Wm. West, who first trained and run Hotspur, says:

"I trained and run Hotspur several races, and if he was not the best race-horse I ever trained, I never trained his superior. He broke down in running a four-mile race against the noted race mare Flirtilla, when contesting closely for the race; and if he had been sound I believe Hotspur would have beaten her. This was the only race he ever lost."

"I have known, owned, and trained Hotspur, and do most unquestionably believe him to have been the best race-horse I ever trained; and am well satisfied, from the number of thorough-bred mares covered by him, he has produced more winners than any other horse in America, not old Archy excepted.

"Feb. 1836.

Hotspur's Pedigree, &c. has been so often advertised, that I almost deem it unnecessary now to publish it; but as there may be many that might wish to breed from him that have never seen it, I will here give it.

Hotspur is a dark chestmut 5 feet 3 inches high, very strong-

be many that might wish to breed from him that have never seen it, I will here give it.

Hotspur is a dark chestnut, 5 feet 3 inches high, very strongly formed, possessing great bone and substance, 14 years old. He was got by old Timoleon, his dam was by old Sir Archy, his grand dam by imported Magic, his g. grand dam by Mark Antony, g. g. grand dam by old Wildair, g. g. g. grandam by Fearnought. He combines in his pedigree, in direct descent, as many of the most approved crosses as any stallion in America. Gentlemen are invited to see him and judge for themselves: he can be seen at any time of the day at the stable of Mr. Hold mead, immediately at the Race Course. He is now at his stan If a lot of six mares be sent to Hotspur, a charge for only mar 15—eo4w

WILLIAM I. WHITE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Stanley to me, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Monday, 25th day of April next, in front of the premises, all that piece or parcel of ground, lying in the City of Washington, being part of Lot No. 22, in Square No. 377; beginning at the northeast corner of said lot, and running thence south, by and with the line of 9th Street west, twenty feet, thence due west 85 feet, thence due north 20 feet, thence due east 85 feet, to the place of beginnings together with all and singular the buildings 85 feet, thence due north 20 feet, thence due east 85 feet, to the place of beginning; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome two-story brick building, and all and singular the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Terms of sale cash; and, if not complied with on the third day after sale, it will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey all the title vested in him by said deed of trust, which is believed to be good.

JAMES RHODES, Trustee.

TENHE BLUE BOOK.—The Editor having authorised

THE BLUE BOOK.—The Editor having authorise
the reduction of the price of the Blue Book, or Unite
States Official Register for 1836, it will henceforth be sold
\$1 25, by PISHEY THOMPSON.

OUND, a small sum of Money. The owner can receive it upon application to ceive it upon application to mar 22—3t C. S. FOWLER & CO.

TEW HAVEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss ANGELICA GILBERT and Miss EDWARDS give notice that they continue their school, and will have a few vacancies in their limited number of pupils at the close of the present term in April, the next commencing the 1st of May, and they refer to

The Rev. Dr. Croswell, The Rev. Mr. Bennett, The Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Newhaven.

The Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of New York. The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, The Rev. Dr. Hawks, His Excellency W. L. Marcy.

INC.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in operalished by law for the sale of fish, viz.

In south extremity of 7th street west, on the Tiber; the landings; the steamboat wharf on the Potomac, near the bridge over the Potomac, near the bridge over the Potomac, near the bridge over the Potomac, and at Cana's wharf; Prout's wharf, on the Eastern Branch; the wharf owned or occupied by F. B. Poston, on the Potomac river, near the entrance of Rock creek, in the same, and on the south side of Tiber creek, on 15th street west; and the wharf now occupied by Col. Wm. B. Randolph. The house is pleasantly situated, and is a very desirable residence. There is a carriage house and stable on the premises. Apply to GEO. GILLISS.

No fish can be sold between the 15th March and 1st day of June out of any vessel, scow, or boat, at any other site or place

June out of any vessel, scow, or boat, at any other site or plac in this city, under a penalty of ten dollars, except at the landing where they may be caught or taken in seines, or out of cart and wagons, and at the several market houses.

MM. A. BRADLEY, Mayor.

W.M. A. BRADLEY, Mayor.

No. 1 EW BOOKS.—Just received, for sale by F. TAY

Paul Clifford, in 1 vol., with Engravings, price \$1 25, handsomely bound, being the 4th vol. of Harpers' fine illustrated edition of Bulwer's works.

Francis's Horace, 1 vol., and Smart's Phædrus, in 1 vol., being the 18th and 19th vols. of Harper's Classical Library, 62 cents

James's Novel, "The Gypsy," a new edition, complete, for Rosamond, and other Stories, by Miss Edgeworth, 1 vol. Humphrey Clinker, 1 vol., with Engravings.

Richelicu, Mary of Burgundy. 62½ cents.
Paul Clifford, the 4th volume of Harpers' uniform edition of Bulwer's works.

Horace, translated by Francis, forming the 18th and 19th vols
of the Classical Library.

Humphrey Clinker, new edition, with illustrations by Cruik-Rosamond, with other stories, by Maria Edgeworth, new edi-

VIVO RENT.—That large Store-room and Cellar (lately occupied by Messrs. Emack) can be had immediately, with or without the dwelling-house, situated on Seventl street, between F and G streets, by application at the Candle

and Soap Factory on G street.

Also—For sale, 300 Bushels first quality MERCER POTATOES, suitable for seed. (Glo.) mar 23—eo3t APS of the Mining District of Virginia.—Afer copies of the above perfectly new Maps are just receive by F. TAYLOR, showing the northeastern counties of the State

For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately eas ORE LUCK AT LEE'S.—Sold this day (March 19) at LEE'S OFFICE, another Capital of 2,000 dollars, Combination Nos. 23, 45, 52, in the Virginia State

LEE'S is the lucky spot. OSEPH H. BRADLEY has removed his place of business to the office of the late Richard Wallach, Esq., and his residence is next door.

mar 16—dt28th

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on or during minority, the House at present occupied by John N. Moulder, Esq., on Pennsylvania Avenue Also, the House next door, formerly occupied by the late John

Also, the unimproved Lot, No. 3, square A, on Missour Proposals will be received by Valentine M. Calvert, Guarian of the minors, on the premises, or by Thos. Carbery, Esq. mar 19—w3w

CHIGAN, exhibiting the sections, &c. A few copies of the above, improved and perfected up to last fall, are this day received. For sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a map of Ouisconsin, Michigan, and part of the Northwest Towning. vest Territory, of the same date.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington. In Chancery, November Term, 1835.
Gillis Groenveldt, Rudolph Mars, and Pieter Vauder Wallen Van Wallenhoven, complainants, versus

James Greenleaf, Henry Pratt, John Miller, and John Ashley,

THE Trustee in this cause having reported that he had sold the lots and parcels of ground ordered by the decree to be sold, to the persons and for the sums named in the following sold, to the persons statement, to wit:

Bought by James Greenleaf.

Lats Am't. Sqr

Bought by James Greenleaf.								I			
Sqrs.	Lot	s. An	n't.	Sqrs.	Lots.	. Aı	n't.	Sqrs.	Lots.	Am't.	I
630	-1	\$227	22	725	27	\$36	22	819	10	\$21 20	1
630	3	230	74	725	28	48	00	819	11	15 44	1
680	5	- 28	24	725	29	48	08	819	12	15 32	1
680	6	40	00	756	1	40	00	819	13	21 08	
680	8	90	18	756	2	31	06	872	all	327 86	1
681	7	35	66	756	9	41	34	898	1	9 29	1
681	8	40	83	756	10	66	94	898	2	12 08	1
681	16	94	80	756	11	34	35	898	3	14 96	1
682	1	126	00	784	2	64	66	898	7	17 12	1
682	5	264	76	784	5	86	77	898	- 8	10 06	1
725	11	41	10	787	1	17	28	898	9	11 15	1
725	12	54	40	787	2	21		898	10	14 50	ı
725	13	54	49	787	3	24	34	898	16	8 38	1
725	17	28	02	787	12	24	34	920	1	11 91	1
725	18	38	49	787	13	21	36	920	2	11 64	1
725	19		61	787	14	17		920	6	21 71	1
725	22	51	16	787	15	21	58	920	7	18 29	1
725	23	58		787	16	21	58	920		16 67	1
920	9	16	30								1
920	14			Bought	hv J.	Kedo	lie.			Ingle.	1
921	2	15		630	5	164		971	1	41 71	1
941	ĩ	16		788	1		66	By	A T.	indsay.	1
941	2		12	788	2	15		991	3	15 42	1
941	6		64	788	3	26		991	4	13 93	1
941	7		56	788	14	26		991	5	11 91	1
941	8		89	788	15		84	991	6	16 94	1
941	10		69	788	16		66	991	7	20 67	1
942	1		12		17		03	991	8	17 91	1
942	5 6	7 49	73	788	18	19	11	991	9	16 97	-
945	1	-51	14	788	19	19	11	1017	1	16 69	1
945	6	STATE OF THE STATE OF	66	788	20		03	1017	2	17 91	1
945	7	29	11	100	20	11	00	1017	3		1
989	all		52	D.,	337	Y	no.		20	40 37 40 37	1
			98		Wm.			1017			-
1013	2		50	681	1	210		1017	25	20 30	1
1061	4			681	2	135	21	1017	26	20 30	1
1061	5		52	p	A D	atha	.11	1017	27	20 30	-
1061	6		79		A. R			1041	1	50 31	-
1061	7		97	681	9	75		1041	3	21 44	-
1061	8		75	681	10		00	1041	4	22 10	-
1061	9	5		681	11	18	91	1041	11	11 95	1
1061	10		25	D T	, ,	n	1.	1041	12	9 86	1
1061	17	8	50		ohn S				13	6 93	-
1061	18	4		730	1	209		1041	14	22 10	1
1061	19		97	730	2	140		1041	18	20 91	-
1061	20	4			os. Fo					Hardy.	-
1061	21		35	819	3	23		1038	5		-
680	7		40	819	4		87		6		-
680	9	30	53	819	5	-17	23		7	173 31	-
									8 (-
									9		-
1	-	TO SECOND	200					11 1	10)	cret 655	1
An	id th	at the	said	1 purcha	asers	had o	comi	olied wi	th the	e terms of	1

And that the said purchasers had complied with the terms of the sale. It is, therefore, this 23d day of January, 1836, by this Court, ordered, that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless ause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of March next, provided a copy of this order be first published in the National Intelligencer twice a week for three weeks, sefore the said day.

By order of the Court

By order of the Court: Test: mar 5—2aw3w WM. BRENT, Clerk.

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 8th Vol.,

is this day published, for the use of Congress. A few opies only are for sale, by F. TAYLOR.

This volume forms the continuation of the series known by the ame of "Weightman & Bioren's edition," and is the only edition which is authorized by Congress. A single copy of the s for sale by the advertiser, at the Waverly Circulating Libra y, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. mar 2

DETER SIMPLE, in a complete and perfect form; price

Jacob Faithful, complete, for 37 1-2 ceuts.

The above works will be published by F. TAYLOR to subscribers to Captain Marryate's complete works, at the above rates.

The rest of the series will appear at short intervals, and can be he test of the correct safety, at a trifling expense.

Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east f Gadsby's Hotel.

feb 19

of Gadsby's Hotel.

Gadsby's Hotel.

LOBES! GLOBES!—Just received at Stationers'

Hall a few pairs of Loring's latest improved 12 inch Globes

They are preferred to the English by all the principal Professor

W. FISCHER,

IN CHANCERY, March 1, 1836.—Ordered, That
the sales made and reported by John J. buson and Thomas
S. Alexander, trustees for the sale of the real estate of William
D. Digges, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to
the confirmry be shown on or before the second day of May
next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks, before the first
day of Awril next.

aper once in each of three successive weeks, beside the may of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$22,685 15.

True copy. Test: RAMSAY WATERS, mar 5—w3w Reg. Cur. Can.

IRL'S WEEK-DAY BOOK, published by the London Religious Tract Society, and revised by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume, fancy binding, gilt edges.

DALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-NY.—(Incorporated in 1807.)—Office in Ex-inge Buildings, Baltimore; Agency in Elliot's Buildings, nasylvania Avenue, Washington City.

The President and Directors of this Company will effect in

urance against loss or damage by fire on houses, merchandise ousehold furniture, ships and vessels in port and on the stocks and other species of property, at moderate rates. The following entlemen compose the present Board:

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Persons desirous of effecting insurance will please apply t
FRANCIS A DICKINS, Elliot's Buildings, near 4 1-2 street

ennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. feb 15—2aw3m YNIAX SALE POSTPONED .- Notice is hereby give

that the LOTS, &c. that remained unsold at the adourned sale of January 2d, 1836, of City Property, for taxes the the Corporation of Washington, is further postponed to saturday, the 2d of April next, and will then take place at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE ADAMS,
jan 9—wts

Collector 5th and 6th Wasrd

ther of "A Vernin Smith Bull AND--By the author of "A Year in Spain," is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

CHLORIDE CHEMICAL SOAP.—This Soap possesses virtues and properties found in no other. It is manufactured by a French chemist. By washing the face and nands with this Soap every morning, it will make the skin a smooth and as soft as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blem shes; and those who have used it for shaving give it the pre

Trence to all other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda makes it a very disinfecting article. If thes, who are afflicted with offensive breath would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this Soap and rub the teeth and gums therewith every morning, it will care the scurvy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath. It is a very superior article for washing and cleansing sores and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers should not be without this Soap; by washing children therewith, it presents sore ears and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed vents sore ears and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed that should the body be well washed all over with this Soap once a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the hu-

Rules and handkerchiefs, which have long lain by and beome yellow, by being washed with this Soap will become snow
thite. Price 25 cents a cake.

The above may be had, either wholesale or retail, of the subcriber. A liberal discount made to those purchasing to sell
gain.

G. S. FARQUHAR,

gain.

G. S. FARQUHAR,
feb 23—3awd&ctf Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's MITHSONIAN COLLEGE.—Just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a briefsketch of the principal Universities of Europe and the United States, price 25 cents.

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.—Th

Laws of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 3d of March, 1833, complete in 8 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound, with Burch's Index to the first seven volumes. Three complete copies are now on sale at very low price.

Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relative to Indians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831, inclusive; with an appendix, containing the proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation, and the laws of Congress from 1800 to 1830, on the

panish and French Ordinances and Laws relative to public White, of Florida, and published by order of Congress.

Many other valuable Law books on sale on very low terms l
mar 7

P. THOMPSON.

TOATENT FOLIOS FOR MUSIC.—Just receive an assortment of Patent Folios for holding Music, which are as firmly secured as if they were bound. For sale only a Stationers' Hall. (Tel) feb 24

TARRYATT'S WORKS, COMPLETE.—Ches edition of Capt. Marryatt's Novels, complete in 8 Nos. price 37 1-2 cents each, containing Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, The Pirate, Frank Mildmay, The King's Own, Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in search of his Pather. Two numbers of this work are now published, viz. Peter Simple and Jacob Faithful, and the remainder will follow in rapid succession, so as to complete the work by the 1st of May next.

Montgomery County Court, in the State of Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity, at November Term,

William N. Harriss, Thomas Harriss, Willamina Harriss, Addison White, and Dorcas A. White, his wife, Perry Harriss, Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss,

Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss,

28.

Albert Voorhis, and Mary A. his wife, Christian Kayler and Martha M. his wife, Harriet Hall, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, Ann Hall, and John C. Kayler.

He bill of complaint in this case states that Mary-Harriss, late of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, departed this life seized of considerable real estate, lying and being in the county and State aforesaid; that the said Mary Harriss left the following persons her heirs at law, that is to say, your orators, William N. Harriss, Thomas Harriss, Williamian Harriss, Dorcas A. White, wife of Addison White, Perry Harriss, Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss, her children, Mary A. Hall, the wife of Abert Voorhis, Martha M. Hall, the wife of Christian Kayler, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, and Ann Hall, her grandchildren, and John C. Kayler, her great-grandchild; that the said bill further states that the land is now wasting, and that long before the said John C. Kayler, who is a minor, shall have arrived at the age of twentyone, the said real estate will be materially injured; that it will be greatly to the benefit of all parties concerned to have a trustee appointed for the sale of said real estate, as the same cannot be divided without loss and injury to all concerned; that the said Mary A. Hall, wife of Albert Voorhis, Christian Kayler, and Martha M. his wife, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, and John C. Kayler, an infant, do not reside in Montgomery county or in the State of Maryland, but live in parts beyond the reach of the process of the said court.

It is, therefore, by order of the court, this first day of December, 1835, ordered that the said Albert Voorhis and Mary A. his wife, Christian Kayler, and Martha M. his wife, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, Ann Hall, and John C. Kayler, be and appear in this court on or before the first Monday of July next, in person or by attorney, to answer the said bill of complaint, or the matters and things therein

charged, shall be taken for contessed, and such decree made in the premises against such absent defendants as to the court shall seem right; provided the complainants cause this order, and the substance and object of the said bill of complaint, to be published in some newspaper printed and published in Rockville, Montgomery county, and in Washington City, District of Columbia, once a week for six weeks, the first insertion thereof to appear at least four months before said first Monday of July next.

DALTIMORE HOUSE, formerly known as the celebrated Indian Queen, on Market or Baltimore Street—Enlarged and modernly arranged, with Parlors, Ladies' Drawing Room, Ladies' Ordinary, Saloon, Reading Room, Chambers, &c., fitted up with new and elegant furniture its fine locality, proximity to the Railroad, (about two squares, and pleasant distance from the water, give this Hotel great advantages; and for its character, the subscriber respectfully refers to those who have visited the House. ers to those who have visited the House.

fers to those who have visited the House.

JOHN W. KING,

Late of the American Hotel, New York.

A baggage cart of the Baltimore House is always waiting the arrival of the Cars from Washington and the West, to bring baggage to the House, free of charge. Stages daily leave the Hotel for Philadelphia, and seats taken at the Stage Office, in the Hotel.

(Tcl.) mar 17—2aw2w

DOARDING ON CAPITOL HILL.—Mrs. Dunn's house now being vacant, she can accomodate members of Congress.

CASS'S DISCOURSE.—Just published, and for sale by P. THOMPSON, a DISCOURSE, delivered on the 30th January, 1836, in the Capitol, before the American Historican Society, by the Hon. Lewis Cass, President of the Society. Price 25 cents. WWW.IC.--Just received from New York the following new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c.
The Hoppulent Man; comic song, with vignette

The Grateful Heart; a duet
Yes, for thee, Time's sad power; from the opera "Somnam bulist" Oh! I cannot give expression; do do arranged as a duet I would a lowlier lot were thine; with beautiful vignette Forget not the soldier do do

Oh, love! for me thy power; from "Somnambulist;" sung by Mrs. Wood Ireally want a wife; a comic duet

The Albany Burgess corps grand march; with vignette National Guard's march Overture to the opera "Le Philtre;" by Auber

Preciosa Rondo
March Nos. 2 and 3, from Riccardo e Zoraide; by Rossini
Captain Keeler's reel
Lord Edlington's auld man; a reel
Let us to the Aird; a reel
Fill the stoup; a reel
Fight about the fireside; a reel
Beethoven's Waltz; Nos. 1, 2, and 3
A collection of operatic airs, rondos, &c.
Instructive lessons for the piano forte, by J. B. Cramer.
For sale by
jan 13

(Gl & Tel)

Stationers' Hall.

For sale by jan 13 (Gl & Tel) DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Governor's Bridge, Prince George's County, on the 30th of November, a Negro lad named DAVY, 18 years old, very black complexion, his face full of small bumps, faint voice, and downcast and impolite when spoken to, very sluggish in his actions generally. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house. He ran off dressed in a dark roundabout and brown pantaloons a good deal worn, old shoes and stockings, and no hat. I will give for his apprehension, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$100; if taken under twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again.

dec 22—3tawtf GRAFTON TYLER.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington. In Chancery.
Josiah Bosworth, complainant,

Sophia Wilson, William T. Wilson, Mary R. Wilson, Ann S

Sophia Wilson, William T. Wilson, Mary R. Wilson, Ann S. Wilson, and Frederick Keller, defendants.

[THE bill of complaint in this case states that James Wilson, of Washington county, died indebted to the complainant on a judgment at law, in the sum of ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from April 2, 1824, till paid, and costs. That Thomas Wilson, of said county, died indebted to the complainant on a judgment obtained against James Gaither and the said Thomas, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest from May 3, 1827, till paid, and costs. That no part of either of said judgments has been paid. That James part of either of said judgments has been paid. That James Millian in James Gaither, and leaving one child, the defendant, Ann S., an infant. That a report of the Auditor of the Court aforesaid shows that the nett proceeds of the shares of the said James Milson and the said Thomas Wilson, of certain property sold under a certain decree of the said Court, and remaining in the hands of the defendant, Frederick Keller, the trustee appointed to carry into effect the said decree, are each two hundred and thirty-six dollars twenty-five and a half cents. The bill prays that the said proceeds of James Wilson's share may be applied to paying the complainant's judgment against him, and that the said proceeds of Thomas Wilson's share may be applied to the payment of the complainant's judgment against him and James Gaither. And forasmuch as it appears that the defendant, Mary R. Wilson, resides without the District of Columbia, and beyond the process of this Court, it is hereby ordered, this 5th day of February, 1836, that the said defendant, Mary R., be and appear in our said Court, on the first Monday in June next, and answer said bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed against her Provided that this order and the substance, and object of said bill be published once a week for six weeks in the National Intelligencer, the first publication thereof to be at least four months before the said first Monday in June next.

W. CRANCH.

Copy. Test:

W. CRANCH.

WM. BRENT, Clerk. Copy. Test: feb 6—w6w

I DIENZI, the last of the Tribunes.—An a Also, One in a Thousand, by G. P. R. James.
The Pirate and Three Cutters, by Captain Marryatt.

ILSON'S ORNITHOLOGY.—Two copies of this splendid Work are now on sale by the subscriber. The plates, 76 in number, are comprised in one volume, folio, and the letter press in three volumes, royal octavo, printed on a very superior paper, and with a new type. Price for the whole, \$50. In one of the copies on hand the letter press is in three volumes, 4to; the price of this copy is \$56.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON.

N the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals.

By the Rev. William Kirby. Showing the power, wis dom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation. Just published, in one volume, with many copper-plate engravings, and forming the 7th volume of the series of Bridgewater Treatises. For sale by

F. TAYLOR.

TE PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Just impor ed, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above very peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other particulars they closely resemble the swan quill pen, and wil be found by most writers preferable to any thing which has before been offered.

On this point the public are invited to call and judge for themselves, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where public officers are invited to send for samples.

Songs From "Somnambulist."

ONGS FROM "SOMNAMBULIST."

Still so gently o'er me stealing.
Ah! don't mingle one human feeling.
Oh! happy moment, moment of pleasure.
While this heart its joy revealing.
Maid! those bright eyes.
Take this ring. Nay, 'tis thine, love.—Duct, sung by Mr and Mrs. Wood.

and Mrs. Wood.
Oh! I cannot give expression, do do do
Oh! love for me thy power.
Buy my flowers—words by Bulwer, from the romance o
"The Last Days of Pompeii."
Youthful Devotion, a sacred song.

Pilgrim Fathers, where are they?-words by the Rev. Mr Pigrim Fathers, where are the price of the price of the price of the song.

John Trot,

do

A great number of other songs, waltzes, and marches.

For sale by

jan 15 [Gl & Tel] Stationers' Hal

purns' Poems, Cheap—Complete in 2 volumes bound and gilt in embossed leather, price 62 cents per vol. being a new English Edition, handsomely printed on fine paper, containing also Dr. Currie's life of he author. For sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediately cast of Gadsby's Hotel, who has also for sale, at unusually low prices, a large collection of favorite authors in Poetry and Prose, in gilt and fancy bindings, expressly for Christmas and New Year presents.

Souvenirs, Albums, Books of Engravings, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Brouze Inkstands, and other articles; Gold and Silver Pencils, Ladies' Penknives, Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Purses, Dissected Maps, and every description of Fancy and Stationary articles at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices

Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.

GLAISE.—A young lady who has already taught the young ladies in this City, teaches at present in the English School of Mrs. Dorman, in place of Miss N. S. She will teach, generally, all branches of an English education, Drawing Em generally, all branches of an English education, Drawing Em, broidery, &c. &c. She will in the afternoon execute some musical exercises with the pupils from both schools, who learn the Piano, and who know already how to play. In one word, she will use all means to complete the education of her pupils.

Mrs. Dorman respectfully informs parents and guardians that the greatest attention is paid to her FRENCH SCHOOL; and the advantage of having two schools in the same house.

that the greatest attention is paid to her FRENCH SCHOOL; and the advantage of having two schools in the same house to those who wish to learn both languages, must, when generally known, be duly appreciated. The best masters of Dancing, &c. &c. will be employed. Comfortable boarding for pupils. For terms, reference, and other particulars, apply to Mrs. Dorman, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th streets.

URE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—Dr.Dean's Rheumatic Pills are an effectual remedy for the Rheumatism, and similar diseases, such as Gout, Cramp, Spasms, Numbness, &c. They have been extensively used in the United States for the last fifteen years, with very high approbation, and multimates have been retieved by them from most distressing attacks of the rheumatism, from 15 to 20 years, or, who have been wholly unfitted for business for two years together, and unable to walk without a id, have, by using the Pills, been fully restored.

fully restored.

The following certificate of the Hon. Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, it is presumed, will be highly satisfactory:

"This may certify that I have freely used, for myself and family, for several years, Dr. Dean's Pills, and do consider them a safe and useful family medicine, especially for rheumatism, in which complaint, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, I consider them more effectual than any thing else I have known used; and I do think them a valuable discovery. For the purpose of extending their usefulness, and of inducing others to try them, I subscribe this certificate.

GEORGE THATCHER."

1. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the United States

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the United States

Army:

"Sir: I had been for more than two years afflicted with this complaint, when I procured a single box of your Rheumatic Pills. I took them, with the external means recommended by you, of sweet oil, &c. The effect, to my great joy, was a complete cure. I had previously exhausted the whole Materia Medica, and was on the point of resigning myself to the disease, when accident made me acquainted with your invaluable remark."

"Dr. E. Dean.

WM. P. SMITH.

Messes. Maynard & Noyes:

Gentlemen: I hereby certify that, in January, 1829, in consequence of a sudden cold, I was seized with the rheumatism, which settled in my right hip, and was never free from pain one day for seven months. I applied to a number of respectable physicians, but could gain no relief, and gave up the idea of being cured. I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills, and was helped by them in two days; by taking one box, I was entirely cured, and am now as free from it as at any period of my life. I wish those Pills may be circulated, not only in this country, but in every portion of the world where that distressing disorder, the rheumatism, is known.

JOHN PARKER.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS,

for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions. Iceland Moss grows plentifully in the Island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in all the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known and highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MUCHAGE than any other known substance; and in combination with it is a bitter principle, which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, has been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals. So in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its virtues were discovered by their effects on the hearty, long-lived, and sagacious Rein Deen, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes so highly imbued with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants.

It ngs.

In France this compound has long been known and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salabrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original vector from Paris, only a prepared from the original recipe from Paris, only, by
E. HUTCHINGS & Co., Baltimore.

ill of direction; also upon the envelope, IF and sealed with

The above article may be obtained of the subscriber, Agent in Washington. WM. GUNTON, jan 16—tf Corner 9th street and Penn. Avenue. OLIO POST PAPER.—Just received, by the schr.

Washington, from the manufacturer, a large quantity of superior White Wove Folio Post Paper, plain and faint lined, for sale on the most reasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall.
mar 14 (Tel) W. FISCHER. PEVHE LAW OF ARBITRATION & AWARDS

by Wilfiam Henry Watson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, with an Appendix of Precedents and Practical Forms, Directions,

The above Treatise is contained in a complete and perfect form with title page, index, &c. (so as to be bound separately, if required,) in the January number of the Law Library, and is furnished to subscribers of that Periodical for the sum of 83 cents, its cost in the usual law book form being four dollars.

The Law Library republishes, for the sum of ten dollars per annum, an amount of new and valuable legal works, which would cost, in any other form, between fifty and sixty dollars. The present number, which is just opened by F. TAYLOR, offers a favorable period for new subscribers to commence. Specimens of the work may be seen at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, from which place it will be forwarded, in perfect safety, to all parts of the United States.

PUBLIC OFFICES.
FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Stationers' Hall,

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu facture
300 do Cap do

100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish do
20 do do Colored do'
100 do do Wafers

50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American 400 dozen pieces best Office Tape 60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink 20 do do do Red do

20 do do do Ked do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all other

rticles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices. by the Author of Pelham, Eugene Aram, Last days of Pompcii, &c. &c., 2 volumes bound in one, is this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, larly forwarded in perfect safety to all parts of the United

IFE of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, In one Vol. Lors to Commodore Jesse D. Editot, in one Vol.

is lately published, and just received for sale, by F. TAYLOR; containing, also, a view of the Controversy between him
and the late Commodore Perry, and a history of the Figure-head
of the Frigate Constitution. Price \$1.

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C.

Mar 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The most extensive assortment of handsome articles suitable for presents is kept for sale at Stationer's Hall.

WM. FISCHER.

Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. KENT, (OF MARYLAND,) On the Abolition Petitions.

Mr. President: i participate so little in debate that the Senate will credit r e when I state that it is always pain tul to me to trespa supon their patience. On the present occasion I will promise to detain them but for a few mo-

Interesting as these memorials before you are to the country generally, they are doubly so to the State of Maryland, which in part I represent here, from her proximity to this District. Hence it becomes my duty to make a few remarks in addition to what has been so well said by my

colleague on this occasion.

That the prayer of the petitioners is an improper on and ought not to be granted by Congress, I have not the smallest doubt; indeed, I have not understood that a single individual on this floor is disposed to yield it; notwithstand ing, when memorials are presented here, couched in respectful language, I ever have been, and ever shall be, un willing to refuse to receive them. The right of petitioning is considered a sacred one, is guarantied by the Constitu tion, and carries with it the obligation to be received; and if it was not secured by the Constitution to the People of the United States, one of our ablest commentators ha said it was a right that resulted so obviously from the nature and structure of our Government that he considers it unnecessary that it should have been inserted in the great

charter of their rights.

The second session of the first Congress, under our present form of government, had not commenced its dutic six weeks, before a memorial was presented to the Hous of Representatives praying the abolition of slavery through out the United States. This memorial embraced a mucl wider and broader scope than those before you, and its ob wither and broader scope than those before you, and its object was notoriously unconstitutional. Notwithstanding it was received and reported on, the House of Representatives denying that Congress had any power over the subject, and thus were those People quieted for many years. Mr. Madison, at the time a representative from the State of Virginia, voted for the reception of this memorial; and we all know that he was not only among the most prominent members of the covertion but one of the ablest and most members of the convention, but one of the ablest and mos efficient advocates of it, when it was before the People fo

Mr. Jefferson wisely remarked "that error of opinion might be tolerated whilst reason was left free to combat it." I have the utmost reliance upon the good sense of the People of the United States. They are too well informed to press this or any other subject too far, that is fraugh with the same dangerous consequences to the peace, ha piness, and prosperity of the country. That their conduct i calculated to accomplish mischief only, I shall endeavor to prove in the few remarks I intend to make. They must and will desist from their course if we adopt the proper action on the subject.

After much reflection, and the most careful deliberation

I have been able to devote to this matter, I have come to the conclusion that Congress has not the power to liberate the constitution and the deeds of cession made by the States of Virginia and Maryland. Those States use the same terms, and are very guarded in their language. They make the conveyance agreeably to the eighth article of the first section of the Constitution of the United States, which embraces all the positive grants of power made to Congress none of which touches the subject of slavery, and more over reserve all rights of property to individuals, except as such individuals shall transfer the same to the United States. Under these reservations the transfer was made and accepted, and we are bound to respect the rights of Property thus reserved.

I am aware gentlemen rely on that portion of the Con-

stitution which gives exclusive legislation to Congress ove this District—which means no more than that Congres shall legislate free from the interference of any State legislation; that all other legislation shall be excluded from this District, save that of Congress. It does not mean a despotic, unbounded, unrestricted, unlimited legislation, but a legislation guarded by all the restraints of the Constitution. That such was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, may be inferred from the practice of Presi-dent Madison; such have been the decisions of the Supreme Court, and such the recorded opinions of Congress We never act as a local Legislature; we cannot be converted into one. We act invariably as a Congress of the United States. It is in that capacity only that we have exclusive legislation, as I hope to show hereafter; and in all our proceedings we are bound by the mandates of the Con

The great difficulty with me is to determine what is best to be done with these memorials. There is no motion be-fore you, in my estimation, that will give a salutary direc-tion to them. Adopt the motion of the Senator from South Carolina, and refuse to receive them, and similar memorial

will be presented the next day, and this painful and excit the proposition of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) which is a strong measure in relation to this subject, and he deserves great credit for making it, and the same difficulty occurs. The memorials will be presented the next day, the discussion renewed more all the resented the next day, the discussion renewed we ought to wish to

This subject, Mr. President, has been very fully dis the Senate, and we ought to come to some conclusion how we can dispose of it to the best advantage. It occurs to me, Mr. President, that the most effectual way in which we could put it to rest would be for us to express our opinion with some degree of unanimity that the prayer of the petitioners could not be constitutionally granted, or, if un willing to go that far, to say that, in a matter entirely local, it was improper for them to interfere, and that private property could not be taken without due process of law, and full compensation. This would put a stop to the improper interference of these petitioners, and relieve us from the

presentation of these memorials hereafter.

Those of us, Mr. President, residing in slaveholding States, however indulgent we might be disposed to be in interpreting the motives of those memorialists, cannot avoi the apprehension that they have a much more extensive ob ject in view than what is expressed upon the face of the petitions. In sending them here, we cannot repress the belief that they have been prompted by the abolitionists, or that they are members of those boasted abolition societies. and that their real object is to have a bearing on the acjoining States of Maryland and Virginia. It is impossible to resist, altogether, this impression, or to avoid connecting the presentation of those memorials in such large number with the events of the last year, and the open and official declarations of the abolitionists themselves. Then, if my opinion is correctly formed, their object is directed, ulti-mately, to the States, although they must know that the States alone can regulate slavery within their limits. Let, then, those abolitionists turn their attention to their own condition. Every State north of Maryland, with the except tion of Vermont, hold slaves, agreeably to the census of 1830, some of them thousands, and thereby recognise slavery. If they have found so much difficulty in disposing satisfactorily, of the few they have had, how insurmount able would have been the obstacles thrown in their way in accomplishing even what they have done, had the slave in any of those States exceeded the whites in numbers

even approached an equality.

Let us look, Mr. President, at what is our condition in relation to this subject, and inquire what it is those aboli tionists would have us do. In the adjoining county east of the Capitol, in which I reside, there were, agreeably to the census of 1830, seven thousand six hundred and eighty-se ven whites, eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-fiv slaves, and twelve hundred free negroes; making nearly two blacks to one white. Can it be possible that those abolitionists, reckless as they appear to be, can be serious when they call upon us suddenly to yield up this large amount of property, worth not less than four or five mil lions of dollars, to carry their fanatical schemes into effect. And that is not all; that is but a small part of the sacrifice we are required to degrade our own caste, by placing the whites at the disposal of the blacks, as far as numbers car achieve it, and we all know the power of numbers. I have referred to the adjoining county, because, whatever take place in this District, between which and the county the s only an imaginary line, must materially affect its in terests. In this District there are about six thousand slaves valuable to their owners, whose condition, as slaves, could not be made better, and, if liberated to-morrow, would be in a worse condition; and it is proposed by the memorial-ists whose petitions are before you, that the inhabitants of this District should forthwith yield up this property, in or-der to gratify their mistaken views of philanthropy, with-out having "property in, or common interest with, or any attachment to, this community;" and that, too, without paying any respect to that part of the Constitution which de clares that "no person shall be deprived of property with out due process of law, nor shall private property be tak." 'en without just compensation."
I have called the attention of the Senate to the adjoin

ing State of Maryland, from which I have been deputed to a seat on this floor, because I was an eye-witness to the excitement, the uneasiness, and the painful apprehension which but too generally prevailed throughout that sec-

tion of the country during the last summer and autumn, growing out of the events in one of the Southern States. If such occurrences would cause uneasiness now, what distress would they not produce were this District filled with forty or fifty thousand freed negroes, and they stimulated to madness by the abolitionists? Even at this time we experience much annoyance from the agents of the abolitionists. They are prepared to furnish any amount of forged papers

to any number of slaves that may apply for them. Those I have seen, with all the forms of office attached to them The conduct of the abolitionists may be sport to them, but it is death to us; and, moreover, they may rely on it, this course is well calculated to defeat the very object they pre-tend to have in view—the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in this District.
I agree with those, Mr. President, who have preceded

me, in expressing the belief that, if the abolitionists are determined to persevere in their attempts upon the slaveholding States, it is high time those States should be aroused but calmly and legally, the dangers with which they are beset, and that Congress should decide at once how far they will go to secure to them their just rights, and to

check the abolitionists in their mad career.

Those dangers may be readily ascertained when we look at the means placed at the disposal of the abolitionists to accomplish their object and annoy us. They officially inform us they have a press exclusively employed to propa-gate their views, to destroy our peace, disturb our repose gate their views, to destroy our peace, disturb our repose, and keep us in eternal apprehension; to take our property from us without our consent, or render it useless to us; ab'e and heartless writers, they inform us, are to be constantly employed against us. Every odious epithet is to be applied to us, and our conduct is to be characterized by all the disgusting coloring that a heated, a deluded, and distanced in the constant of the constan

tempered imagination can invent.

Suitable matter is always to be in readiness for the press The press is never to be idle, which operates like the irresistible screw, retains what power it has acquired to-day, and contends strenuously for more to-morrow. Those abolitionists have also, we are informed, by a recent publication of theirs, an abundance of funds; their office is in the great city of New York, the centre of communication from every part of our extensive country; and they boast that they have upwards of three hundred and fifty anti-slavery societics, (the Senator from South Carolina, anti-slavery societies, (the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Paiseron,) who is better informed upon the subject than I am, puts them at five hundred,) and they tell us that they bid defiance to any Post Office regulations we can make; that they can evade them all, and they have able and influential emissaries constantly employed. This is a formidable array of power to be brought to bear upon the slaveholding States, and directed, too, at a vulnerable point.

The press itself, to be directed constantly against us

The press, itself, to be directed constantly against us nless timely rebutted, is truly formidable. The annua unless timely rebutted, is truly formidable. The annual expose to Congress by the Executive Department of our Government, exhibiting the unprecedented growth of the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of this country, is rapidly uprooting the long-established prejudices of Europe, guarded as they have been by the respective Governments of that country; and if an annual publication can achieve so much, what may not be apprehended from a press exclusively employed to accomplish a particular object, however reprehensible or ill-judged it may be?

If the hasty view I have taken of this subject is at all correct, it behooves us. Mr. President, to follow the exam-

correct, it behooves us, Mr. President, to follow the exam-ole of the pure and patriotic men who constituted the first Congress, and who declared they had no power over this subject, and to give such a direction to it as will satisfy the abolitionists of their mistaken views, and secure the slave-holding States in their just rights, and restore to them their former repose. Since seventeen hundred and ninety, when the then Congress decided they had no control over the subject of slavery, no alteration has taken place in our con-dition, except that the foreign slave trade has been abolished, in which the South had little or no participation, and this District has been ceded to the General Government, agreeably to the requisitions of the Constitution, as the seatof the Federal Government, under the reservations I have nentioned, and which never would have been ceded by he States of Virginia and Maryland, if it could have been pelieved at the time that it ever would have proved the neans of annoyance to them it is now threatened to become. The same Constitution which justified the first Congress n expressly stating they had no control over the subject of slavery, is in full force, in every word and syllable, in this District, and would, in my humble opinion, justify our adopting the decision then made as applicable on the pre-

Far be it from me, Mr. President, to wish to implicate our Northern fellow-citizens generally in the proceedings of the abolitionists. I appreciate too highly their good sense, their patriotism, and their devotion to the Union, to entertain such an opinion of them. Moreover, it has been de nied on this floor, as well as elsewhere, and I give full cre

I know the number of the abolitionists is small compared to those opposed to their fanatical conduct. Yet we are bound, in self-defence, not to underrate their strength, not to underestimate their influence, when we take into view the formidable weapons of annoyance at their command. The abolitionists should leave the subject of slavery to the People of the States, where the Constitution has placed it. No one living without the limits of any State can justifiably interfere with this subject within the State, nor will they be prayritted to do so.

e permitted to do so.

It is from the enactments of each State that the slave living within its limits must look for any amelioration of his condition; and allow me to assure you, Mr. President, that much has been done in that way during the last twenty-five years. In this District, the reliance of the slave must be upon the force of public opinion, which is strongly in his favor; and, whenever slavery shall cease in Mary land and Virginia, it will, as a matter of course, cease t

hilst delivering his sentiments the other day upon this su ect, expressed the opinion, that when legislating for this District we acted as a local Legislature, and that Congress cossessed the power, in consequence of acting thus, to levy a tax of such a character upon the slaves of this District as would, from its amount, oblige their owners to liberate hem in preference to paying the tax. I have a high respect for the intelligence and legal attainments of the Sena-or from Vermont, but presume he has not investigated this part of his argument with his usual diligence, otherwise he would have found that neither of those questions was yet They have been heretofore fully discussed and solemnly decided on by the Supreme Court in the cases f Cohens vs. Virginia, and Lufborough vs. Blake.

The power of Congress to exercise exclusive jurisdic ion over this District and other ceded places is conferred on that body as the Legislature of the Union, and cannot be exercised in any other character. The reasoning of the court, affirming that every act of Congress was a law of the United States, and that Congress in passing it acted as the Legislature of the Union, can best be conveyed in their

"In enumerating the powers of Congress, which is made in the 8th section of the 1st article, we find that of exercising exclusive legislation over such district as shall become the seat of Government. This power, like all others which are specified, is conferred on Congress as the conters which are specified is conterred on Congress as the Legislature of the Union; for, strip them of that character, and they would not possess it. In no other character can it be exercised. In legislating for the District they necessarily preserve the character of the Legislature of the Union, for it is in that character alone that the Constitu-tion confers on them this power of exclusive legislation This proposition need not be enforced. The second clause of the sixth article declares that 'this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pur suance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.' Th clause which gives exclusive jurisdiction is unquestionably a part of the Constitution, and as such binds all the Unit

ed States."
Since Congress legislates in the same form and in th same character, in virtue of powers of equal obligation conferred in the same instrument when exercising its exclusive powers of legislation, as well as when exercisin those which are limited, we must inquire whether there b any thing in the nature of this exclusive legislation which tue of this power to the place with a view to which they are made. Connected with the power to legislate within this District, is a similar power in forts, arsenals, dockyards Congress has a right to punish murder in a fort or ther place within its exclusive jurisdiction, but no genera ight to punish murder committed within any of the States n the act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, murder committed within a fort, or any other place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the U. States, is ounished with death; thus Congress legislates in the same act under its exclusive and its limited powers. The act roceeds to direct that the body of the criminal, after excution, may be delivered to a surgeon for dissection, and unishes any person who shall rescue such body during its onveyance from the place of execution to the surgeon to

whom it is to be delivered.

Let those actual provisions of the law, or any other provisions which can be made on the subject, be considered with a view to the character in which Congress acts when exercising its powers of exclusive legislation. If Congres is to be considered merely as a local Legislature, invested as to this object, with powers limited to the fort or other place in which murder may be committed, if its general powers cannot come in aid of these local powers, how can the offence be tried in any other court than that of the blace in which it has been committed? How can the of ender be conveyed to, or tried in, any other place? How can his body be conveyed through a country, under the jurisdiction of another sovereign, and the individual punished, who, within that jurisdiction, shall rescue the body? The decision of the Court is illustrated by other examples, which I consider it unnecessary to refer to, and, in conclusion, remark, that Congress exercises all its power n its high character, as the Legislature of the Union, an not as a local Legislature.

As regards the tax upon slaves in this District, hereto fore referred to, I presume the honorable Senator is equally mistaken. The question was raised in 1815, whether Con gress had, under the Constitution, the right to tax this Dis rict at all, so long as it was unrepresented; neard it insinuated before, that Congress could levy upon the inhabitants of it a separate capitation, or direct tax The principle of apportionment established in the Constitu ion secures them against the oppressive exercise of th power to levy and collect direct taxes as effectually as the principle of uniformity established in the Constitution secures the District from oppression in the imposition of indirect taxes. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lufborough vs. Blake fully sustains this opinion nd at the same time that it confirms the right of Co should they think proper to levy a direct tax upon thi District, whenever such a tax shall be levied upon the pro perty of the States, it denied the power of Congress, if comprehend the opinion of the Court, to levy a separate tax upon this District, at any time or for any purpose, except such as may be entirely municipal, with which Congress, I take it for granted, will never interfere.

REMARKS OF MR. EWING, (OF OHIO,) On the same subject.

Mr. EWING said he was reluctant to prolong the de The Even for a moment, and yet he felt it his duty to say a few words in explanation of the vote he was about to give. I am (said Mr. E.) opposed to slavery, and think it a great evil in any community; and I believe such is the opinion of most of the reflecting men in the South, viewing the question in the abstract, without reference to any fixed and settled condition of society. Such, I am very sure, is the almost universal opinion in the State of Ohio. The People of that State entertain that opinion, fixed and im movable: it was imbibed by them from their earliest in-fancy, and it has grown up with them as a part of the mo-rals of the society in which they are reared; and yet pub-lic opinion on the subject of abolition is in that State such as our Southern brethren themselves would consider sound There are a few in favor of the interference of Congres abolish slavery in this District; and yet I can safely that I know of none who would push that measure beyon that I know of none who would push that measure beyond what they suppose to be the constitutional powers of Congress—none who would disturb the People of the States in the enjoyment of all that the Constitution secures to them. It is a very small minority of the whole People who are in favor of the interference of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is true many petitions have been favorabled to that offects but exists. ions have been forwarded to that effect; but out of a po pulation of more than a million of souls, a few thousand petitioners of both sexes make up but a very small propor tion of the aggregate mass, something more, perhaps, than one out of a hundred. But these few, Mr. President, are not incendiaries, or persons who are disposed to march to their object through violence and bloodshed, burning and massacre; not at all. They are humane, orderly, and beaceful citizens, whose object is to do good, but who have, in my opinion, mistaken the way to do it. They are certainly impelled by no motives of interest, nor by hopes o gaining popular influence, for the public feeling is, as I have said, all the other way. Gentlemen here have, in their speeches on this subject, said that violence was done to the abolitionists at their meetings in their respective States. There have been a few similar instances in mine, but they are, I am happy to say, rare; and they are almost the only instances that I have known in which popular feeling triumphed over law; for the People of Ohio are a law-abiding people, essentially so, and it must be a strong case of public excitement, indeed, which could for a motent, and to any extent, defy the law.

I have said that I thought the abolitionists, even those

noderate and rational ones whom we have among us, are doing evil instead of good; and I think further, if they could be convinced of this, they would cease to meet and petition on the subject. They do evil in the first place, cause their views and wishes cannot, in the estimation of the great body of the Southern People, be separated from the second and reckless fanatics who attempt, by various

devices, to excite insurrection among the slaves, and bring on all the horrors of a servile war. Those who are threat-ened by the machinations of the last named associations, annot, and do not, draw the distinction between them and hese petitioners, who make the law their guide, and who wish to do nothing but what law and humanity sanction The distinction between these two classes of men, strong as it is, cannot be fully kept in view, even in debate here on the floor of the Senate; much less can we expect that it will be in the opinions and feelings of the mass of the People in the South, especially in a movement of excitement and alarm. These petitions tend to keep up that alarm, to sow distrust in the People of the South against those of the North and West; it makes whole communities in the claudeding States distrustful of their ommunities in the slaveholding States distrustful of their and and Virginia, it will, as a matter of course, cease to exist here, under the influence of that public feeling I have alluded to, and will be accomplished by the inhabitants of this place, free from the interference of persons living five hundred or a thousand miles off.

An honorable Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Paentiss,) both master and slave. They cause jealousy and dis rust between them, where otherwise there might exist co general con dence and affection. Such, I believe, are the equences of these petitions throughout the tainly the very reverse of what is intended by those where them; and they produce no good effects to coun erbalance those evils. If the petitioners should succeed of which there is not the least probability,) if by common consent all should agree to abolish slavery in the District, not a single slave would be thereby emancipated; all would be hurried off in anticipation of such a law, if it were likely to pass, and sold to the cotton and sugar planters in the

> Again: the measure would be arbitrary in the extreme The People of this District, whose condition would be changed so materially and so violently, are not consulted. They have no voice in the proposed measure. Their situation is indeed peculiar. Our government over then s among the most arbitrary on earth: they have none of the blessings of self-government whatever, and have no participation in selecting their rulers. We who are ore know something of their situation, their wants and their wishes. But those of our constituents at home who petition for this change in the condition of thes lready stated what I believed would be the effect of a lay abolish slavery in this District on the slaves themselv that it would sell them into a much more cheerless and mor bitter bondage than they now endure. Its effects upon th whites would be equivalent to an edict of banishment nearly the whole population would be changed; for families would rather change their place than change so ma erially their domestic habits and relations. All other ob ections apart, I would not vote for such a measure, unless could be satisfied that the People of the District, if they could speak as a free People, would pronounce in its favor For these, and various other reasons which have been ofter repeated in this debate, I am opposed to granting the prayer of this petition. But I cannot vote with the Senator from outh Carolina, to refuse to receive it. This brings up ar ther question—the right of petition as guarantied onstitution, and as inherent in the very nature of all fre v such a refusal; at least, it would be questionable wh her we had not invaded it; and if we err in this matter, i s better that our error should be on the side of the Cons ution. But even if we have the right, it is not sound pol ey to reject it. Opinion is not to be controlled by harsh c violent measures; and it is better that an investigation should be had, and a reason given in all our communication with a reasoning People. For like cause, I hold the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania objectionable, though, inothing better is proposed, I shall incline to vote for it. would much prefer a reference to a committee, and a report explaining, in a calm and temperate manner, the reasons which govern the Senate in refusing to interfere in the manner proposed. Or I would be satisfied if some of the eading reasons on which we act were appended to his re-olution to reject the prayer; and reasons I have no doub ould be set forth, which would be satisfactory to the calr and reflecting People who sent us this memorial.

EVURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

DESATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution of Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina was adopted by an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the 8th of February, and is as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. MANNING, (of SOUTH CAROLINA,

On Mr. Pinckney's Resolution.

"Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offered or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abo ition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolu ions offered by an honorable member from Maine, (Mr. JARVIS, with the amendment thereto, proposed by an honorable membe rom Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and every other paper or proposition hat may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institutions of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy; and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these confusions, as in the indigenant of the committee may be o allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the claveholding States, and of the People of this District, and to re-stablish harmony and tranquillity amongst the various sections

At a subsequent day, abolition memorials or petitions were presented to the House. Members contended that under the adopted resolution above referred to, all petitions subsequently offered, were necessarily and properly referrible to this select committee raised under the resolution Other gentlemen contended against this consequential reference, and insisted that petitions not under the action of the House, or not presented when the resolution was adopt ed, might receive a different direction than a direct reference to the select committee. The honorable Speaker decided that such petitions as were afterwards presented might properly take any other direction, or might be open for dis-cussion. On Tuesday, the 23d February, on the present ment of abolition memorials or petitions, much indirect dis-cussion or debate was entertained by the House. At length a motion was made to reverse the previous decision of the Speaker, so that necessarily, under the resolution, all abolition memorials or petitions introduced into the House should go to the select committee raised under Mr. PINCKNEY's resolution. On the vote of the House, the Speaker's decision was reversed by a vote of 147 to 56. As considerable latitude had been given to gentlemen in the course of the debate which incidentally arose,

Mr. MANNING, of South Carolina, made

the following remarks: Mr. Speaker: Should the decision of the Chair, which has been made, remain unreversed, then this strange anomaly will be forced to result from it, that the resolution offered by my colleague from South Carolina, (Mr. Pinckney,) and adopted by an overwhelming majority of this House, intended to answer a definite and special object, will be wholly defeated; because it will be essentially changed, so as to fail in answering the most important purposes for which it was originated, and on account of which it was supported by its friends. The objects, highly important as we believe them to be, intended to be accomplished by its adoption, will, after the mature and deliberate action of this branch of Congress, be wholly changed. I trust that no skill, however adroitly or power-fully used will ever so for succeed as to prevent the following the control of the second as to prevent the following the control of the second as the prevent the following the second as fully used, will ever so far succeed as to prevent the ful action of this resolution from effectuating those important final results, which the originator and friends of it do most ardently anticipate. We hope in the God of our country, that the exponent of this will be such as to gladden the hearts of patriots, and sooth arising irritations, by renewing confidence in every portion of this widely exed country. I regard this resolution as a settled rule for this House, as much so as any which it can adopt un-der its legitimate functional action. No parliamentary law, sanctioned by wisdom and consecrated by usage, can be more so. If the Speaker can by his decision reverse this resolution, which expresses and means "that all the memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee," &c. so as to mean no more than that all petitions or me-morials which had been received at the time of the adoption of the resolution shall be referred to the select committee raised under it, and that therefore all of a like character, subsequently introduced, could be allowed to take any other direction, then the whole character, scope, and exten

of it will be so limited as to countervail the specified and declared objects of it. If this be true, then he has

power to suspend, alter, or change any deliberate act of this required as a rule for the government.

I know full well the responsibility and delicacy of the Speaker's situation. I feel and acknowledge how important it is to the orderly management and proper deliberation of this body, that he should be sustained by all parties in of this body, that he should be sustained by an parties in his general efforts to preserve proper decorum. I would do all in my power, generally, to sustain the Speaker; but, in this instance, I feel a paramount duty to myself and to my country, to urge upon this House a reversal of his decision. I wish that this course had been pursued at the very first moment, when indications were given that the usual mode of disposing of these memorials and petitions was to be abandoned. The usual practice of both branches was to be abandoned. In a usual practice of both branches of Congress has been to lay them on the table, or to refer them to a committee. This has been the practice not only of this House, but of the Senate also. There they were laid, there they have remained, to sleep that sleep of oblivion which they so justly merit. On some occasions such petitions were referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, from whose safe keeping they never escaped to see the light of day, or to accomplish that magnitude of evil which they were calculated to produce, through the agency of wicked or thoughtless citizens, who originate ed them or sent them here. It has been painful to many and indeed to most of this House, that we have been car ried away from that practice of both Houses of Congress, in the disposition of anti-slavery memorials and petitions which, heretofore, has been found so safe and politic We were driven reluctantly to pursue some mode by which we hoped to arrest that tendency of things here, which we deeply feared might lead to incalculable evils, and to danrerous results. We hoped, by this resolution, to stay burning invectives, and to unite Congress by a strong ex-pression of its feelings and opinions, both as regards the States and the District of Columbia; so as to remove doubts, give renewed security, and unite us once more in the bonds of common interest and of united affections; and that we might meet and unite upon a broad and commo ground, from which distracting and agitating question night be avoided, and where varying and practically unim portant abstract notions and opinions might have no influence in preventing useful and practical results. Our ain has been to reach practical objects, to prevent discussion, to keep down the excitement of one portion of the Union against the other, to restore harmony, confidence, and that eeling of security to life, liberty, and property, without which Governments cannot long exist in this age of the world, and without which they would, if they could exist

Sir, I have been filled with anxiety and care at the Sir, I have been fined with anxiety and care at the course which things are taking in this country. My bed is not refreshing to me, as it used to be. Unhappy visions flit across my mind; thorns are planted under my pillow; the air does not refresh me as in other days; the sunpeams do not bring those gladdening and animating sensa tions to my frame, as was the case when our Southern country was happier and more united; when the South the land of generous feeling and of noble sentiment, the land of hospitality and of elegant and polished life, o warm, impassioned, and sweeping eloquence, and of moral and intellectual power, was one and united. These are the bright features by which our Southern States have ever ocen characterized; these are the fine traits which adorr the lovely character of the South. This interesting coun try, in earlier and happier days, was united, was hope, and rioted in the grand prospective of the distant future; and as the series of events unfolded the rising pros perity of our State and common country, all was joy, hope, and gladness. The times are changing; slowly operating causes are producing discontents; undefined apprehensions are succeeding to full and unlimited confidence; a sions are succeeding to full and unlimited confidence; a thrilling sensibility has been awakened, under clouded ap orchensions that attempts may be made to unsettle the ex isting order of things by an interference directly in the District of Columbia, at no distant day, with the rights of the slaveowners; and by making this a mere first move into a more extended and general system of operation in he slaveholding States at some still more distant day The object of the friends of this resolution is to disabus the public; to substitute for improper, correct statements to present just views of Northern sentiment and feeling, in lation to our institutions; and to give the other portions of our common country an opportunity of putting down those wild and erratic movements at the North, by which those who aim at pressing their memorials and petitions upon Congress, that they may produce discussion, excite feelings, and thus force themselves and their objects into

speaking, and writing age, may fall short of their aim. Their success will best be secured, and their ends best answered, if they can but so far press themselves and their objects upon the notice of the country, as to produce excitement, awaken resentment, or clicit abuse. Under the islence of contempt, or under the indignant rebukes of the letelectual forces of our Northern brethren which seem to await them. If they progress, the battle must be, will be, fought at the North. The good of society, the safety and happiness of every portion of this country, will bring about this result; for if these crusaders against the rights and interests of the slaveholding States are permitted by northcourse, they will produce such throes and convulsions, not only in the South, but in the North, that the established order of things will become unsettled; the reign of law and of liberty will be endangered. and of liberty will be endangered.

The South, sir, ought never to debate this question; it ought never to discuss it, for discussion will produce excitement; one degree of excitement will beget another; a warm and animated Southern excitement will, nay, must,

produce a corresponding Northern excitement; each will grow in character and in degree, until a grand Northern

The North, then, becomes arrayed against the South, and the South against the North. I will not allow myself to inquire, under a juncture like this, what will become of this our beloved and happy country? Under such circumstances, truly will the hearts of patriots tremble for the ark of our political softer. ark of our political safety. The ground assumed in the resolution is not only a broad and common one, upon which all may safely unite, but is one broad and ample enough to sustain all the rights and interests of the South. Under the compromises of the States which led to the formation of this Government, and to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Constitution of the United States, we believe, however other gentlemen may differ from us, that Congress, under other gentlemen may differ from us, that Congress, under them, has no power whatever to interfere, directly or indi-rectly, with the slave property of the citizens within the District of Columbia, no more than it has to interfere with houses or land, or any other description of property. It cannot do this otherwise than in such way, and for such high and necessary purposes, as has been clearly and defi-nitely expressed in the Constitution itself. Property can-not be taken by the Government from its citizens without full and adequate compensation; and then only for such full and adequate compensation; and then only for such important purposes, and for such absolute wants, as the safety of the country may require. Under these compromises, in reference to the property of the slaveholding States, the Constitution of the United States was adopted; with these understandings, the Government was formed; upon these as their proper basis roots the Constitution. upon these, as their proper basis, rests the Constitutio and Government. These, then, under legitimate deduc and Government. These, then, under legitimate deductions of reason, are the spirit and life of the Constitution and Government; and under their broad banner we the People will protect and defend our property and lives, should this sad alternative ever be forced upon us. When Virginia and Maryland made a cession of the ten miles square, within the limits of this District, they never for a moment believed that the original and inherent right of those States would be, or could be, transferred to Congress, so that it could interfere with the rights of property of their citizens, who lived upon the soil. Neither could Maryland or Virginia do any such act, or make any such transference. The Constitution of neither State gave any such power to their respective Legislatures. If no such power resided in the Constitution, then any such attempt to power resided in the Constitution, then any such attempt to exercise it on the part of the Legislatures would have been a gross usurpation of power, never yielded by the People. Nothing but an act of the People, in convention, could have yielded that power, which certainly was never granted under those State Constitutions. Then it is as clear as light, that the Congress of the United States never can interfere, so as to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, until the People of Virginia and Maryland, in conventions of the People of those States, shall see proper to confer the power. I believe that an unfortunate issue was made up, when a fundamental principle of our Government was connected with the question of slavery. What would, if this course should be pursued, be the result? By a forced and unnatural action of this House, you would drive—not the abolitionists, for they, under any circumstances, are and will be against us—but you drive on a most important vote those who differ with us on a mere abstract legal opinion, but who are among our very best friends; the abiding friends of Southern rights, and who are firm and unwavering sup porters of those compromises under which the States un ed to form the Government of the United States. This denial of the right to petition, gentlemen never could have yielded. They would have been rebuked by public sentiment for yielding one of those great principles upon which

was the necessity of taking this ground? It is one which is impracticable; one which cannot be maintained by reablicans. It would, if persevered in, drive from us those ery friends who, to protect and defend the existing order of things, to preserve the Government, protect and defend the Union of these States, and the rights and interests of the Southern, or of any other portion of this Confederacy, would, in the manly and patriotic language of the present Governor of Massachusetts, used some years ago, "buckle on their knapsacks, and, with arms in hand, rally to the support their knapsacks, and, with arms in hand, raily to the support of the Laws and Constitution of this country." Yes, sir, to the defence of those very compromises under which our fathers, with their fathers, cleaved down British power in this country, and under which they, together, built up that form of government which is the admiration of the civilized world at this day.

I believe that without a resort to this mode, or to some

other like it, by which the broad field of discussion, open ed on this vitally important subject, should be closed, the heat created here, and thrown off in every direction, like rom its great source, but would gain intensity and vi lence as it progressed, from the elements upon which it would feed. There is nothing in this country which has connected with it so many dangers to this Union as this very question of slavery. The unhappy relations which lately existed between this country and France, and which, I thank God, are so happily settled to the honor of m ountry, to that of France, and of England, was, to the lovers of order and security, a matter of secondary importance; nay, a war with France and with the combined world, and a fortunate and happy issue out of it, could not be of half so momentous a consideration to this country, as a proper and safe settlement of this vexing and harassing constien

This settlement could not be accomplished, and never will be accomplished, by motions to reject, "in limine, petitions or memorials. Good results can never be produc by illegitimate and unwarrantable means. If petition and memorials are presented, licentiously abusing the sa-cred and fundamental right of petition; on the receipt Congress will instantly reject, or pursue such mode, a cither to treat them with the silence they deserve, or wil take such measures, give such rebukes, or inflict such punishments, as the propriety of the case may require. The abuse of a principle must be separated from the principle abuse of a principle must be separated from the principle teself. Fundamental principles ought not, cannot, be in paired, or be trenched upon, because abuses grow out of practices upon them. Licentiousness but too often springs p from the wickedness of mankind, under the purest fo hich free Governments can be made to assume. oundation upon which they are built cannot, ought not to Those who administer this Government disturbed nd those who legislate under it, must have such virtue an wisdom as will check and control, so as to give a safe di-ection to whatever may come under their legitimate ac-tion. If this should be otherwise, the Government itself tion. If this should will fall to pieces.

a memorial was offered in the Senate of the United States, praying for the emancipation of slaves in the States. On the question to receive, the vote in the Seate was nineteen in favor of receiving, and nine again t. Among the nineteen was the venerable and distin-quished name of General Sumter, of South Carolina. It impossible that the denial of the right of petition can be

ustained under a republican Government.

This distinguished patriot, soldier, and statesman, the mmediate and intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, in whose irmness, correctness of opinion, and strong republican vir-ue, Mr. Jefferson is said to have had more confidence than n any man in Congress at that time, could not, as a re-publican, with all his strong Southern feeling, and his per supporter of the true theory of the Government, do other vise than vote that this principle of the Government should not be violated, and that the memorial "should be com-

In 1790, on the presentment of a memorial praying for the abolition of slavery in the States, debate arose, and began to take a warm and inflammatory character, and to as sume such an aspect as to make it proper at once to dis-pose of the irritating subject. Mr. Madison, then a member f Congress, moved to refer it to a select committee. This ras done. The report was made; this satisfied Congress ngs, and thus force themselves and their objects into and the country. Within a few years, petitions of a siminative and under the consideration of a thinking, larkind were referred to the Committee for the District of

Columbia. A strong report was made by Mr. Deddridge, of Virginia, which was acceptable to Congress, and which satisfied the country.

Sir, excited gentlemen at the South are surely not aware

of the extent and character of the injury they are doing to our interests, by discussions on the memorials and petitions which are sent here by unreflecting or wicked abolitionists. Is it not bad policy to bring either their newspapers, their books, or their false pictures, into public notoriety? Is this not accomplishing one of the objects which they most ardently desire?

The tendency of this course of action, on the one side, and of the counteraction on the other, is, I contend, to throw the elements of civil society into dangerous commotions. The truth of this is deeply impressed upon my convictions, and I feel that something ought, and must be one, to arrest the tendencies which are rapidly developing

How different was every thing in relation to this subject during the last session of Congress, to what it has been during the present session. I was gratified then, as a South-ern man, and as an American citizen, to observe the direced. As they were offered then, they were successively laid on the table, and were never again called up. This was in conformity with the common usage, and, with the few exceptions stated, has been the invariable practice of Congress, from the origin of this Government to this time. Not a word during the whole session was gradeen to the Not a word, during the whole session, was spoken, to the best of my recollection, on abolition, either on the floor of Congress or elsewhere.

I deplore it as a deep misfortune, that the common practice of the Congress of the United States has been abandoned; that the course of Southern presses and Southern policy has been abandoned; that the order of business, and the time of this House, have been, to a considerable extent, occupied with the discussion of these miserably disturbing

petitions and memorials.

From my earliest recollections, from my childhood up to this time, it has ever been the settled and fixed policy of the Southern People never to write, to speak, or to print any thing on this all-absorbing question. Consult the old men of this day—look over your public legislative journals—look over the columns of the newspapers in the Southern States, and you will find nothing to disprove what I have here asserted. Sir, I am not mistaken: this has been the settled policy of the South, and wherefore depart from it?

The slave property of the slaveholding States has been settled.

The slave property of the slaveholding States has been, and is, so surrounded and guarded by the sanctions of prescriptive right; by long lines of inheritances; by the approbation of civilized man at that period; and, since its first nstitution, by the joint purchase with the united capital of Northern and Southern men of this kind of property; by the sanctions of laws, compacts, and constitutions; by the approval of a purely virtuous and enlightened clergy; and, more than all, by the arrangements, under the plans of Divine Providence, that no question or doubt could ever be entertained by us. Our policy has been, and still is, never to discuss, never to entertain discussions. And if the countless guards, which we believe are sufficiently strong countiess guards, which we believe are sufficiently strong to protect and to secure our rights, should fail us we should then be compelled to employ all those means of self-defence and protection which the providence of God has placed

amply within our reach.

What I have said is not the opinion of yesterday. It is one which was publicly expressed, and which was, I presume, publicly recorded in 1826.

One objection urged against the resolution under consideration is, that it is improper to reaffirm that Congress has deration is, that it is improper to reaffirm that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States. How can a reiteration of a self-evident proposition impair or weaken its force? Can the repetition, for ten millions of times, that two and two make four, impair this self-evident truth? Or the reiteration of the truth, that the whole is greater than a part, weaken, one jot or tittle, the certainty of this postulate? Or can the fundamental truth that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States add or take from its certainty? It cannot. I believe, with many who have voted for and supported the resolutions, that Congress has no competent power to interfere with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. I have already declared that this is my own belief; but, sir, all the already declared that this is my own belief; but, sir, all the friends of Southern rights do not believe as we do, but entertain a difference of opinion on an abstract constitutional question, with regard to the powers of Congress over this. District. Those gentlemen who differ from us on this District. Those gentlemen who differ from us on this point are as staunch and abiding, nay, as devoted friends of our institutions, as the purest and loftiest patriots to be found on earth. Was it politic or expedient, under these circumstances, to assume a ground on which, for practical results, the advocates and friends of Southern rights and Southern security, under the compromises of the Constitu-tion, were unavoidably to be separated? Was it right to bring on a forced and unnatural action of Congress on the constitutional question, when it was to result in an impoli-

world that the great majority of Congress were against the rights and interests of the South? This would have given a false and unnatural presentation of the true feeling of Congress to the People of the United States. It would have produced distrust, created unkind feelings, and would ultimately have had an evil bearing on the safety and hap-

piness of this country.

I approve the resolution offered by my colleague, (Mr. PINCKNEY,) most cordially. I say to him, to this House, and to my country, that I believe his motives are honest and disinterested; and that his conduct on this occasion is worthy of that name which he bears, and which, connected as it is with the history of this country, is dear, and ever will be so to the American People.

Sir, if this resolution fail to effectuate its legitimate

and laudable object, it will be because the opportunity af-forded for quieting the country, and for obtaining for all useful results a strong and decided declaration from Congress, shall be unwisely defeated. It will be defeated by heat created here, and thrown off in every direction, like as from a great central fire, would not, like common radiant heat, lose its intensity as it departed farther and farther which they have been, and are still making, to rebuke and rostrate the wild and unhallowed efforts of those wicked nen who are acting without a just regard to the rights and interests of the South, or without foreseeing the throes and onvulsions which must inevitably result from their course f action should it not be arrested.

If these reckless agitators continue their course, and Northern integrity and Northern patriotism should not put them down, these melancholy realities will be the result. They will convulse this Republic to its centre, and lad bare the black race, whose exclusive champions they profess to be hey will stay, and perhaps forever, those meliorating causes which have been gradually exercising their influences for the ast thirty years upon the condition of the slave population of this country, and will consign it to a necessary and nevitable condition of greater severity. Yes, sir, they may produce that deplorable condition by which their utter decruction may be necessary to secure the safety of this country. Was it ever yet known in the history of manountry. Was it ever yet known in the history of man-ind, that two distinct colors could co-exist on terms of qual civil and political liberty? Sooner than this shall ever

realized, the one or the other will be exterminated. When the abolitionists, in their Quixotic notions of general emancipation, press forward to their objects against the arrangements and the established order of things un-der the plans of Divine Providence, they censure the wisdom and virtue of our common ancestors, condemn the usages of the patriarchal ages, disregard the sanctions of e Bible, and arraign the justice and wisdom of God

I feel assured that the virtuous, the considerate, the lovers f order, the supporters of the Union, and of life, liberty, and property, have made up a cool and deliberate judgment; that Northern People have nothing to do with the instituthat Northern People have nothing to do with the institu-tions of slavery in the South; that to attempt to interfere, will eventuate in remediless injury to the black and to the white population, and that the end may be to destroy that beau-tiful fabric of Government which has, for fifty years, given nrivalled happiness and prosperity to this country, and which has produced, by successive actions, the happiest changes on every Government in Christendom. I have oredicated my opinions and declarations with regard to Northern faith and Northern patriotism in reference to slavery in the slaveholding States, upon my earliest con-victions with regard to that enlightened and admirable portion of our common country; upon those historical recollections which made us one People; upon the declarations of gentlemen from every portion of the country, possessed f all the means necessary to enable them to give just views f feeling and public sentiment; upon the declarations of the People in their primary meetings, contained in their deiberate resolves; upon the addresses and avowals of many of the best and wisest men of the North; upon Executive messages to different State Legislatures in the Northern sections of the Union; and upon the unequivocal declara-tions and assurances of the great body of both branches of Congress. These are the grounds upon which I predicate Congress. These are the grounds upon which I predicate ny belief that, with the exception of the mere abolitionists. Northern feeling and sentiment are perfectly safe, and that he moral and intellectual forces of the country will prevail. Southern folly and excitement do not prevent it, in prosrating Northern folly and fanaticism.
Under these circumstances, and with these convictions,

I call on the Congress of the United States, under deep and solemn feelings, to regard this question, which is m injuriously affecting the People of this country, and to unite by some decisive act, to quiet and arrest the course

which things are taking; for, if this agitating subject be not settled, and excitement and agitation shall be allowed here, then you will meet in this Capitol, sif, some one or two years hence, under such circumstances of feeling and of deep dissatisfaction as will endanger the safety and duration of this Union. I call upon members from every section of this great and powerful Confederation, under a just and proper sense of duty to the Republic, to compromise differing opinions, and to give confidence and security to every section of this blessed and happy country. This Government was born under a lofty and enlightened spirit of compromise, and it cannot exist one year without it. Moderation, justice, and forbearance are necessary and cardinal virtues in carrying on the great plans of self-government, first conceived and executed by the conscript fathers of this country. All will be elemental war, unless wisdom, rather than passion, shall preside over the councils of the nation, in the management of the multifarious interests and endless concerns of this extensive and mighty country.

'I WENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

IN SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of the owners and crew of the brig Elizabeth; which was read, and ordered to a second read

ing.
Mr. HENDRICKS offered the following resolution

which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claim be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting land to the officers of the staff in the armies of the Revolution, as well as the officers and soldiers of the line.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported two bills concerning pre-emption rights,

Mr. CLAYTON gave notice that he should at an early day ask the Senate to take up the bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. CLAYTON also laid on the table an amendment

which Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. SHEPLEY, Mr. BEN-TON, Mr. CLAYTON, and Mr. WALKER took part Mr. SHEPLEY moved to lay the resolution on the

table.
Mr. CALHOUN asked for the yeas and nays, which

The question was then taken on the motion to lay the

The question was then taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ga., King, of Ala., Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—15.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The bill confirming claims to lands in Missouri was read

The bill confirming claims to lands in Missouri was read a third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill for the relief of the Corporations of the District of Columbia having been read a third time,
Mr. MORRIS asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill,

ris, Niles, Shepley, Swift, Tomlinson, Wright—10.
So the bill was passed, and sent to the House of Repre

sentatives for concurrence.

The bill to authorize the Bloomingdale and Leavenworth Railroad Company to construct a road through the public lands, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the bill was ordered to be printed in its amended form.

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for issuing scrip certificates on United States military land warrants.

After some discussion, in which Mr. EWING, of Ohio Mr. KING, of Georgia, Mr. TOMLINSON, and Mr

Mr. KING, of Georgia, Mr. TOMERINSON, and Mr. CLAY took part,
Mr. CLAY moved a proviso, limiting the amount of lands to be granted by this bill to 20,000 acres.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

After some time spent in consideration of another bill concerning lands, the Senate, without concluding, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain exiles from Poland. Read twice, and committed.

Also, a bill granting an additional quantity of land to satisfy Virginia military land warrants, &c. Read twice,

and committed.

Mr. MARTIN moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, on the bill in relation to the District Courts of the United States in Alabama; which was agreed to; and, on his motion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on

Mr. HAYNES, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of — Atwood. Read twice

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Daniel Malone. Read twice,

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a bill authorizing the President of the United cause experiments to be made to test the practica-

bility and utility of a fire-ship, invented by Uriah Brown. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of A. T. Crow. Read twice,

On motion of Mr. W., the Committee of Claims had leave to sit during the sittings of the House. INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. HALL, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, asked leave to make a report on behalf of the minority of that committee, on that part of on behalf of the inmorty of that committee, on that part of the President's message relative to incendiary publications. On rising, Mr. HALL said it was proper he should pre-cede the report he was about to submit with a brief state-ment. About the first or second week of the session, when the President's Message was dissected by the resolutions of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley,) so much of it as related to the Post Office Department, including the subject of incendiary publications, was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The committee took the subject into immediate consideration, and in the course of some two or three weeks came to the conclusion, by a vote of 6 to 3 in favor of the constitutionality diency of legislation, to restrain the mail circula tion of these publications. The committee then proceeded to discuss various bills proposed by different members of the committee, and continued the discussion from week to week, and time to time, until about three weeks since when a majority not being able to agree on any mode of legislation, the whole subject was, by vote of the majority, laid on the table of the committee, with the view as he (Mr. H.) understood of waiting the action of the Senate.

(Mr. H.) understood of waiting the action of the Senate, and getting further light on the subject.

Mr. H. said he did not complain of this decision of the committee, and he was ready to accord to the majority the same upright motives which he would claim for himself.

They doubtless supposed there was a reasonable probability of their eventually coming to an agreement. But, believing as he did that the more light gentlemen got, the more difficulty they would find in agreeing on a bill, he could not help considering the subject as disposed of for the session. Whether that were the case or not, the minerity of the committee having come to the conduction that nority of the committee, having come to the conclusion that Congress possessed no constitutional power to pass any law on the subject, were through with their inquiries, had completed their investigation, and were ready to report. And the nature of their report could not be affected by any future action, or want of action, of the majority. This report of the minority was now, and must continue to be

that Congress had no power to act on the subject.

Mr. H. said the position of the minority was very peculiar. The subject referred to the committee was one of much interest. The President, in his message, had re commended legislation to Congress; his argument, the argument of the Postmaster General, and that of a distin guished Senator, the chairman of a committee of another body, all in favor of legislation, had been printed, laid on our tables, and read by every member. In this hall not a word, not a whisper had been heard in opposition to the principles thus promulgated. In the face of this official array of ingenious argument, the minority, acting under the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, had felt it to be their imperious duty to op-pose in committee every form of legislation which had been

proposed. Under these circumstances, they felt that their position was one of much responsibility; that their course of action, and perhaps their motives, were liable to misap prehension, misconception, possibly to unjust imputation. It was for the purpose of justifying themselves to the House for the course they had felt it their duty to take that he sent to the chair a statement of their views, and would ask permission of the House that it be laid on the table and printed. Mr. H. said he only desired further to say that the report of the minority did not go into an examination of the character of the publications specified in the message, but was an argument to show that, whatever might be their character, Congress had no constitutional power over

Mr. CONNOR objected to the reception of the report as a proceeding before unheard of. The majority of the committee had not doubted the possibility of preparing a proper bill, but had differed as to its details. They would, he hoped, be able to report a bill in a few days.

Messrs. SPEIGHT and WILLIAMS also objected to

the reception of the report.

Mr. HALL moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to present the report; which motion was not agreed to.
Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Francis Taylor, deceased. Read twice

Mr. CRANE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representa-tives of William Hooker Smith, deceased. Read twice, and Mr. HUNTSMAN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of William Pollard. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. JANES, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to Ebenezer Read twice, and committed

Also, a bill granting a pension to Benjamin Partridge and Daniel Hagan. Read twice, and committed.

Also, a bill granting a pension to Jonas Bory. Read Mr. INGHAM, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Nathan Smith and others.

Also, a bill for the relief of Winthrop Sears and others. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. MASON, of Va. from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin Hewitt

Mr. BEALE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Newlan. Read twice Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands,

Read twice, and committed.

reported a bill for the relief of Joel Chandler. Read twice Also, from the same committee, a bill to repeal in part an

act to amend an act to grant certain unappropriated lands in the State of Alabama, for the improvement of the Coosa, Black Warrior, and other rivers, passed the 23d of May, 1828. Read twice, and committed. Also, from the same committee, the Senate bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Pensacols

and Perdido Railroad Company, without amendment, the third reading of which he moved.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, was opposed to acting on the bill except in the usual course, and moved that it be committed. Pending this motion, the morning hour having elapsed

the Order of the Day was called for. NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections on the subject of the North

Carolina contested elections.

The question being on the following resolution reported from the Committee on Elections:

Resolved, That James Graham is not entitled to a seat n this House, and that David Newland is entitled to a seat

in this House,
Mr. GRAHAM moved the following amendment: strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert—
That the depositions which have been communicated to

the House by the Speaker, and laid on the table, since the report of the Committee on Elections was made, whenever aken on due notice, may be received by the House as estimony in this case, (concluding with the names of the Mr. GRAVES, who was entitled to the floor, yielded

Mr. HARD, who, after some remarks, moved to com

mit the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Newland and Graham, the views of the minority of the same committee, and the testimony presented to the House and laid upon the table since the report was made, to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of amend-

ing and correcting the report.

This motion was discussed, at great length, by Messrs.
HARD, BOYD, MAURY, NEWLAND, BEARDS-

Mr. HARD then withdrew his motion. Mr. GRAVES took the floor, and intimated an intention to present some remarks upon the subject; stated that he differed in opinion with his colleagues, but, as the hour was late, he moved an adjournment; which was carried. The House then adjourned.

Is Our Reporters in the Senate were not able to hear with distinctness the remarks of Mr. Shepley on Wedwith distinctness the remarks of Mr. Shepley on Wednesday in the Senate, on the Memorial of Massachusetts concerning the Northeastern boundary. In attempting to give a general notice of what he said on the occasion, we are sorry to learn that they mistook his meaning; which our Eastern friends will oblige us by noticing, if they copy our report of that day's proceedings. We shall publish a fuller and correct report of what he said, if we can obtain it.

TO THE EDITORS.

Washington City, March 24, 1836. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Globe of this morning, upon the authority of the National Intelligencer, I am represented as having said in the House of Representatives on the 21st inst., that not a dollar of the public money was deposited in Kentucky. This is a mistake. I made n such statement. My statement was this, that there was no deposite in that State which contributed to the general tility. I stated, expressly, that a small sum was deposit in a bank at Louisville, which issued no notes, and, of course, the circulation was not increased by the deposite Please publish this note, that the error may be corrected CHILTON ALLAN.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 26, Will be presented the very excellent comedy of MAN AND WIFE, Or, More Secrets than One. Between the Play and the Farce, A MUSICAL OLIO. THE OLD GENTLEMAN. The Public are respectfully informed that the Managers have entered into an engagement with Mr. JOHN REEVE and Mr. BALLS, both of whom will appear on Monday evening.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribe having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

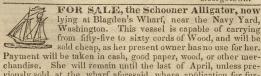
Given under my hand, this 22d day of March, 1836. ELIJAH W. DAY, Administrator of Joshua Am

LEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION, by T. C. Wright, Georgetown.—On Wednesday next, 30th instant, at the residence of Capt. I. I. Course, on Dunbarton street, near the residence of R. Getty, Esq., I shall sell, without reserve, his entire stock of FURNITURE, which is

without reserve, his entire stock of FURNITURE, which is tandsome and in excellent order, consisting, in part, of Mahogany dining, card, breakfast, and centre Tables, Mahogany Sideboard, Hair Sofas, Cane, Rush, and other Chairs, Curtains and Ornaments, Elegan Mantel Clock, Gilt Looking Glasses, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Andirons, Fire-Irons, Fenders, Large Dinner and Tea Sets, elegant rich cut Glassware, Ivory Knives and Forks, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses Bureaux, Wash-tables, Wash-stands, &c.
With an excellent assortment of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms of sale—All sums of and under \$50, cash; over \$50, a credit of sixty days, for approved endorsed notes before delivery.

T. C. WRIGHT, Auctioneer,



WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

THE FLORIDA WAR .- We received last evening Mobile papers to the 14th, and the paper printed at Jacksonville, (on the St. John's river) Florida, of the 10th instant, but they bring us no advices from General GAINES later than those received last Saturday evening, and published by us on Monday; so that we have yet no positive intelligence of General CLINCH's having reached General GAINES, or of their operations, joint or separate, after the former marched from fort Drane.

The Legislature of the State of Ohio has adourned. Among the acts of the session was one to prohibit the establishment within the State of Ohio of any branch or agency of the new United States Bank. This is one of those spiteful measures which always recoil upon their authors. No interest will be injured by the measure but that of the People of Ohio. The other branch of the proposed measure, viz. the proposition to exclude the notes of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States from circulation in the State of Ohio, the Legislature was not quite foolish or passionate enough to adopt. A similar movement upon the Legislature of

NEW YORK experienced there, too-yes, even there—a signal defeat. The Albany Evening Journal gives us the following account of the

"A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT .- The petitions of 'Dav. McNeill,' 'Tom Smith,' & Co., of Phelpstown, for a law prohibiting the circulation of the bills of the United States Bank, which were introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, have been 'stared' out of the House. The 'Monster,' therefore, is to be allowed to ruin us with its 'V's' and 'X's.' This is all very bad, but we see no means of relief. This rebuff will admonish the Phelpstown collarmen not to get up 'Public Opinion,' hereafter, until it is ordered. Good soldiers never go off at a half-cock. When 'Petitions' are wanted, the Regency will give their local agents due no-

From Louisiana we have, in answer to inquiries made, received information of the true amount of the existing Bank Capital of that State, as lately increased. It is not so much as seventy millions, as heretofore reported. The nominal bank capital of this State is, however, fifty-six millions, of which thirty-two millions have been paid in. The whole circulation upon this great capital is but six millions of dollars—less probably than the amount of specie in the vaults of the

NEWTON AND FLAMSTEED .- In an article in

No. CIX. of the London Quarterly Review, a reviewer has brought forward the honored name of in the eyes of mankind. With the ill-directed zeal of a prejudiced mind, anxious to make out a case he did not comprehend, because he had not studied it, he asserts Newton to be unworthy of the reverential estimation in which he has been long held wherever science, learning, and virtue are cherished, charging him with meanly founding his own great reputation upon the information he had obtained from his cotemporary FLAM-STEED, who occupied the situation of Royal Astronomer at the period when NEWTON was President of the Royal Society. This calumny, for such it turns out to be, has been widely circulated in this country. It is to be hoped that the refutation will be equally so.

The Rev. Wm. WHEWELL, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in England, a man universally respected for his various attainments in mathematical and physical science, and for his powers as an erudite and learned writer, has, in a late pamphlet entitled "Newton and Flamsteed," cut up this ill-advised calumny by the roots, and has, as it is believed, utterly extirpated it. It is not to the honor of the Editor of the London Quarterly that he should have admitted such an article into his Review. The sun of Newton set without a cloud; his attainments and his virtues had never before been combined in one individual; and no reflecting mind can think of his excellence, and of the unequalled degree in which he contributed to enlarge and enlighten the human mind, without feeling the deepest interest in preserving his reputation as unsullied as when he descended to the tomb. Professor WHEWELL has most satisfactorily proved that the lofty estimate which posterity has formed of the rare excellence of this eminent philosopher has not been exaggerated.

The boiler of the steamer Benjamin Franklin, exploded at Mobile, on the 12th instant, with a force that shook the city; by which accident eleven persons were killed outright, and fourteen badly scalded. It appears to have proceeded from the usual cause of all such disasters-the omission to let off steam while the machinery was not in motion.

We find the following official annunciation in the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope:

"THE PARDONING POWER .- We are directed to state, for the information of all concerned, that the Governor will not even consider an application for mercy, unless it be accom-panied by an official statement of the case by the presiding Judge. To act upon loose, unauthenticated statements, would amount to a general gaol delivery, and it would be as well to repeal the penal code at once."

The Reverend Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, will reach in the Unitarian Church to-morrow, at the usual hour, and for several succeeding Sundays. TOFFMAN'S COURSE OF LEGAL STUDY, in 2 vols. second edition, is this day published and for sale F, TAYLOR;

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The visiters at Washington, we have heretofore had occasion to remark, send home free and much more amusing descriptions of scenes which the regular Reporters. The annexed, which we find in the New York Daily Advertiser, is a sample of these sketches. Presuming it to be in the main correct, and being apparently free from any mixture of ill nature, we copy it for its

Washington, Wednesday Evening, March 16.
Eleven o'clock A. M., and the House of Representatives, full of fun and frolic, in an uproar, noisier than I ever saw before. The 11 o'clock boys are absent and the 12 o'clock boys session; and the latter opposed to it, on the ground that business in the Committee Room and the business of the House cannot well be attended to at the same time. A call of the House was therefore made and sustained by a large vote. The House were ripe for fun instead of business. The call for names went heavily along, one of every three persons being absent. "Here—here" and "absent" followd through 240 names. Several attempts were made to stop the call; the House, however, were determined to go on and finish the call. One hundred and fifty persons answered to their names, while ninety were absent from the House. As soon as the names had been called, and their number announced, the four doors leading from the lobbies to the floor of the House were locked and guarded by an order of the House. The outer lobbies and the galleries this time contained some thirty or forty of the disappoint ed members, who were looking into the windows and from the ladies' gallery upon the scene below. The members in the House saw the misfortune of their brother legislators and pitied them by laughing and pointing at the truant boys Soon the absentees were called upon for excuses from their colleagues, and from the absentees themselves, who had got into the House a moment before doors were closed. Such excuses never were heard or given before by the worst truant of town school to his pedagogue. One had gone to his farm; another to his family; another to his wife; another to his business; another down east; another to the west; another here, and another there, till the ninety names were finished. Excuses were offered for thirty or more persons, who by their friends had been placed upon the sick list, but who, in fact, were well enough, and looking among their friendly neighbors through the windows, who were lamenting their misfortunes.

In this very pretty business the House continued for

nearly two hours, enjoying the scene by peals of laughter and great disorder. At last, the delinquents were all numand great disorder. At last, the delinquents were all numbered, ending with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, whom I have not seen in the House for several days. A motion was then made, and sustained by a small majority, that the doors of the House be opened, and the further call for excuses suspended. The House agreed—the doors were opened, and a host of members, "sick unto death," accordng to their colleagues, rushed into the House, as well and ale as ever-congratulated by all for their speedy recovery. So much for meeting at 11 o'clock, which for to-day post poned even the reading of the journal to nearly 1 o'clock.

At a late meeting of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, held in Baltimore, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the names of all the members and probationers present, in number 157, were subscribed, and ordered to be published. The Secretary was also directed to furnish Rev. Jno. A. Col-LINS with a copy for insertion in the Globe and Intelligencer, of Washington City. Whereas great excitement has pervaded this country for

some time past on the subject of abolition; and whereas such excitement is believed to be destructive to the best inerests of the country and of religion: therefore 1. Resolved, That "we are as much as ever convinced

of the great evil of slavery."

2. That we are opposed in every part and particular to the proceedings of the abolitionists, which look to the immediate, indiscriminate, and general emancipation of slaves. 3. That we have no connexion with any press, by whom-5. That we have no connexion with any press, by whomsoever conducted, in the interest of the abolition cause.

4. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the members of this Conference, be sent
to the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal, N. Y., Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Zion's Herald, Boston, and Christian Sentinel of Richmond, for publication in those papers.

A true copy, with the omission of the names.

THO. B. SARGENT,

Georgetown, D. C. March 25. The CANAL PACKET COMPANY have taken those vigorous measures to secure for their fellow-citizens and the neighborhood the benefits of the Canal, which we might have expected, from the enterprising and public-spirited in-dividuals who compose it. The arrangements for the sea-son comprise two fine packet-boats, the Wave, Capt. Tay-lor, and the Sylph, Capt. Gannon, both new, and substan-tially made, built expressly for the Company, to combine speed and comfort. One of these boats will run daily bespeed and comort. One of these boats will run daily between Georgetown and Shepherdstown, a distance of 72 miles, receiving and landing passengers at all intermediate points. Being carriers of the United States mail, no disappointment in the trips is to be apprehended. The boats are well appointed, with a good table, bar, and attendants, and most complete arrangements for comfort and convenience. The line will account to the Convention of the convenience. ence. The line will connect at Conrad's Ferry, with

stages to Boonsborough, ten miles distant.

Persons desirous of making an excursion of a single day, will have an opportunity of ascending 30 to 40 miles, and returning in the descending boat by an early hour of the same evening; and every one who knows the enchanting and romantic scenery within view, at different points of the great national work, can readily conceive what a delight ful pleasure-trip and excursion it would make. - Metropo.

The Yankees Outdone .- The Georgia Constitutionalist daily paper printed at Augusta, Georgia, states that, ir the subscription to the stock of a certain corporation, six persons contrived to subscribe for about a thousand shares, although by law only twenty shares could be subscribed by each individual. Their plan of operations was this ach individual subscribed for his twenty shares—then, b conjunction of their six names as firms of two and three partners each, and transposing the names a sufficient number of times, they formed forty-eight firms, and subscribed in the names of these firms to four hundred thousand dol-The commissioners for distributing the stock objected to taking the subscriptions, but the gen-tlemen insisted, and, being all lawyers, took out a precepfrom court to compel the commissioners to accede to their demands. The Judge, before whom the case was examined, decided that, notwithstanding a regular copartnershi of each firm was proved, and the articles exhibited to him there was an evident evasion of the law in the case, and the six individuals could only take the twenty shares each, as stated in the act of incorporation.

"This is equal to the best story ever related of a Yankee, Ithough its birthplace was Georgia

MAJOR NOAH'S LATEST ANECDOTE. Chaplains.—One of our midshipmen at Lisbon, being a little top-heavy, going off to his ship, encountered the Chaplain of the English flag ship, whom he tumbled into the river, and he was rescued, after a dangerous effort. The Midshipman offered to give him satisfaction; but, when he learnt it was a Clergyman, he redoubled the stating that there were two Chaplains aboard his ship, and he reverend gentleman might take his choice for a meeting. We do not know how it is with Naval Chaplains at the present time, but formerly there was not much fanaticism about them. Being once a prisoner of war on board an English 74 in the Downs, we were particularly pleased English 74 in the Downs, we were particularly pleased with the agreeable manners and general intelligence of the Chaplain. "How is it," said we, "that your men are always so orderly at prayers?" "Discipline, sir, and system. When they first left port, a more unruly, disrespectful set of fellows never handled sails—when mustered for prayers on Sunday, neat and clean enough to be sure, but I never could fix their attention; and they had an abominable trick, during the most solemn part of the prayers, of putting their finger in their cheeks, and popping, like the drawing of a mapagne cork. I tried every method, by nods, winks, severe looks, &c. to stoo this practice, but without effect. severe looks, &c. to stop this practice, but without effect. At last, one Sunday, a tall fore-top man, near me, amused himself as usual; when, being very vexed, and thrown off my guard, I closed the book, saying, 'Come, d—n your eyes, no more of that.' This was a language they perfectly understood since which no crew is more gridlen."

understood, since which no crew is more orderly."

"But you have an easy time, my dear sir!" "O yes;
not much to do: I take the head of the table, prepare the punch, mix the salad, and pepper the devils.'

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, MARCH 10. We are indebted to a passenger by the Julius Cæsar, from Brazoria, for a Texas Telegraph of they witness in Congress than are furnished by the 20th ult. from which we make the following extracts:

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS. Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin, }
FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

War, with its most terrific attendants and consequ olling its horrors upon us! The enemy with great force in within our borders, and Texas sleeping amidst surrounding dan ers. The arch enemy of Liberty, Santa Ana, prompted by vin ctive fury, leads the onset; death, violation, and extermination determined against us. The following letter speaks a language not to be misunderstood, and clearly shows the alarmin guage not to be misunderstood, and clearly shows the alarming situation of the country, and the necessity for prompt and efficient action. If we would save our country from the threatened destruction, our wives and daughters from the vilest pollution, and our families and ourselves from massacre, Freemen of Texas—now is the hour! let no consideration prevent you from coming boldly forth to the rescue! Our brethren from the United States are, by hundreds in the field, leading the vanguard for our defence; and shall we look to others alone for that protection from dangers so alarming? No, TEXIANS! shoulder your rifles, join our PATRIOTIC FRIENDS, and, by one united and well-directed effort, teach the Tyrant of Mexico, united and well-directed effort, teach the Tyrant of Mexic and his hirelings, that the sons of the Brave patriots of " are invincible in the cause of freedom and the rights of

JOHN MCMULLEN. JOHN S. LANE.

SAN PATRICIO, FEB. 6, 1836. DEAR SIR: Don Placido Benavides has just arrived, and orings disagreeable intelligence. Gonzales' command is entirely dispersed, and twenty-two men taken prisoners. Three hundred Cavaley and three hundred Infantry have arrived at Matamoras, which, in addition to the Garrison, makes the effective force now there 1000 men, and more are expected. Cos and will his officers from Peier are raising troops to mach on Texas. all his officers from Bejar are raising troops to march on Texas. One thousand men are already on the Rio Frio. One thousand more on the march near the Rio Grande destined for some part of Texas; and forces are gathering rapidly in all directions for the same object. It is believed that an attack is intended on Goliad

nd Bejar simultaneously. Roderigus has broken his parole since 5 o'clock this evening, and as I have but 18 effective men here and no horses, I could

The inhabitants of Tamaulipas are generally in layor of the Constitution of 1824, but are so much oppressed by the military, that many of the principal men having been arrested, they are completely fettered. Santa Ana caused a report to be set affoat that he was with the troops at Matamoras, but it is ascertained beyond all doubt that he is on the way to the Rio Grande for the purpose of pushing on those forces.

Don Placido deems it of the utmost importance that troops be found to be a proposed to the result of the utmost importance that troops be found to be a present to be a proposed to the result of the utmost importance that troops be found to be a proposed to the result of the utmost importance that troops be found to be a proposed to be

Don Plactide deems it of the utmost importance that troops be sent to Bejar as well as others retained in this direction, and also assures me that Santa Ana wishes to draw the troops of Texas out to Matamoras, in hopes to throw a strong force in their rear whilst he makes his attack on the upper part of the Colonies. This information he received from the first alcalde of Matamoras. He has been within twenty leagues of the town, and corresponded with him. corresponded with him.

The People of Tamaulipas as well as those of the Rio Grande complain much of Dimitt's Proclamation, and would have acted with more decision were it not for that act, but they fear it is now almost impossible, but are still anxious for the cause. The Cavalry are the choice troops from the interior; they are armed, every one, with lance, musket, pixel, and sword and Santa

every one, with lance, musket, pistol, and sword, and Santa Ana has sworn to take Texas or lose Mexico.

We have been shown a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that CARPENTERS are in demand, not only there, but in the whole West. The wages paid to journeymen in that line, we are requested to state, are from \$1 37 to \$1 50, and expected to advance to \$1 75.

Mr. JAUDON and Mr. BIDDLE, son of the President of the Bank of the United States, go out as passengers in the ship St. Andrew, to sail to-morrow for Liverpool.

MARRIAGE.

By the Rev. Mr. McCormick, on the 22d of February last, Mr. FREDERICK HEFFLY, to Miss MARY NARDIN, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary Nardin, all of this site. On the 24th instant, Mr. WILLIAM G. BRUCE, printer, in the 31st year of his age. His typographical brethren, as well as others of his friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence (Mrs. Ede-

LEX's) on D street, between 9th and 10th.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA CAZETTE OF YESTERDAY. Departed this life, at the residence of her father, An-THONY C. CAZENOVE, Esq., of this place, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. SHEPARD, consort of the Hon. WM. B. SHEPARD, of North Carolina, in the 24th year of her age.

y gifted with every grace of mind and person that car adorn the female character; with high hopes and bright prospects before her; happy in her family, happy in her friends; with all the charms of domestic felicity strongly entwined around her tender and affectionate heart Bu Leesburg, by a line of stages; at the Point of Rocks, with Frederick, by the railroad; at Harper's Ferry, with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the railroad; and at Shepherdstown, with the great Western route, by a line of die! leaving behind her a fond and afflicted husband to deplore the premature death of so beloved a companion; so-ciety to lament the loss of one of its best and brightest ornaments, and a sweet infant, unconscious of its bereave-

> tion to believe that she died in the Lord; in full commu nion with the Church of Christ; in the bright and confi dent hopes and prospects of Christian faith, and that he pure spirit has, ere this, mingled with kindred spirits of th eavenly choir.

PRING GOODS.—S. ROBINSON, opposite the Con re Market, has just opened—
Forsyth Nankeens and Bath Cords

Spring Cloths, all colors
French, English, and American Calicoes
Do do Muslins

Do do Muslins
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers, large assortment.
And almost every article in the line of business.
Also, Green Blinds, Mattings, and India Goods.
In short, every thing in his line, wholesale and retail.

EMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES-F, corner of 12th street.—The Misses SAWKINS returere thanks for the patronage already extended to their nary, and inform those parents desirous of having their childrenstructed in the French language, that a well-approved teache will attend in that department, and every endeavor will be used a enable their pupils to become conversant in the language.

The English branches are those generally taught in the chools, together with fancy needle-work, drawing, Chinese inting, and music.

mar 26—eo4t

MPROVED FEATHER RENOVATOR, patentde by Elam Wilbur, of the Village of Geneva, in the State of New York, under date the 18th March, 1836.

The right to use or dispose of the above invention in the District of Columbia has been purchased by two of the citizens of this place, who have erected a machine or apparatus in the house near the corner of G and 14th streets north, and nearly opposite the Foundry Meeting-house. By means of this machine, feathers in beds, which, from long use, have become matted, moth-eaten, and dusty, will be not only restored to their original hightness, but be rendered much more elastic than they were when new, and entirely separated from dust, moth, &c.

New feathers that have been plucked from goese and other fowls, before they were sufficiently matured, (such as are known

owls, before they were sufficiently matured, (such as are known y the name of pen feathers,) and which generally have a dis reeable smell, arising from animal gases, &c. of which all sathers partake in a greater or less degree, are also much im roved, not only by being freed from their disagreeabl der, but also by being separated from the gummy substance

oder, but also by being separated from the gummy substances which form a part of such feathers, and upon which moth and other insects usually feed, doing great injury to the feathers, and also eating or cutting the bed-ticks to make their escape.

This machine will be put into operation in a short time, of which notice will be duly given.

The Public's obedient servants,
mar 26—wif

District of Columbia, Washington County.

Other WEAVER has applied to the Hon. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the first Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

NATIONAL THEATRE

Mr. GREEN, Treasurer and Box-office keeper, appeals to he generosity of the Public this evening for a BENEFIT—a boon which will doubtless be cheerfully granted to him, for he is a man of highly respectable character, and of the most obliging and conciliating manners. The entertain-ments which he has chosen are of the first order of merit, and will embrace the strength of the company. Mr. GREEN deserves, and will, we hope, receive a bumper. ***

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

SAILED, MARCH 24.
Brig Philip Doddridge, McKenzie, Barbadoes.
Schooner Virginia and Rebecca, Taylor, Baltimore.
Schooner Wasp, Edmonson, Richmond. No arrivals from sea: wind SSW.

Schooner President, Judson, cleared at New York for this

A Special Meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society will be held this evening, at the usual place, at he past 7 o'clock. WM. W. CURRAN, Sec'y.

Trinity Church will not be opened for Divine rvice on Sunday morning; evening service as usual.

morning, 26th instant, at 9 o'clock, the Fish Stands in the Centre Market will be rented at auction, for the term of one P. MAURO & SON,

mar 24—dts Y P. MAURO and SON-Furniture, Lemons, Canal Stock.—On Saturday, 26th instant, at the Auction Rooms opposite Brown's Hotel, at 3 o'clock P. M., a great variety of Household Effects, new and second-hand, embracing many very desirable articles. Also, 50 boxes Lemons.

After the above, 3 shares Stock of the Chesapcake and Ohio Canal Company; the former purchaser having failed to comply with the terms of sale.

P. MAURO & SON, mar 25—d2t

Auctioneers.

mar 25—d2t

Auctioneers.

PY P. MAURO & SON.—Superior Wines, &c.
on Saturday.—Saturday afternoon, 26th instant, at the
Auction Rooms opposite Brown's Hotel, will be sold an invoice
of 60 cases superior Wines, just received, and embracing—
Chateau Margeau, Lafitte, and Medoc Clarets,
Sauterne, Muscat,
L. P. Madeira, (March & Co.'s,)
Gold and Pale Sherry,
French and Martinique Cordials, &c. &c.
Also, 13 Cases Champagne.

These Wines are represented as first-rate, and will be sold in
quantities to accommodate purchasers. Terms, Cash. Sale at
4 o'clock,
mar 24—dts

Auctioneers.

mar 24-dts ALE THIS DAY, BY EDWARD DYER.—At

half past 3 o'clock, I shall sell in front of the auction store, very general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Sideboards, Bureaux, Wardrobes Di ning and other Tables, Chairs Good Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Carpets A quantity of Crockery and Glassware. mar 26 EDW. DYER, Austioneer.

DY EDWARD DYER.—Sale of Carriages, Buggies, &c.—On Saturday next, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M. I shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the following articles, being part of the estate of the late Wm. Berry, deceased, viz. 1 Buggy Wagon, nearly new 2 handsome Buggies brass mounted 1 Buggy Gig
Harness of good quality for the above
Gentlemen's and ladies' Saldles and Bridles, and various oth-

r articles belonging to the same. Sale to take place in front f the Auction Store.

Sale to take place in front EDW. DYER,

Auctioneer.

Y EDWARD DYER.—Orphans' Court Sale.
On Tuesday next, 29th instant, I shall sell, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington County, all the personal effects of Mrs. Mary Ryan, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as—Sideboard, Bureau, Store and Pine

sideboard, Bureau, Stove and Pipe
Mahogany Tables, Carpets, old Sofa
Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Looking Glasses
A quantity of Wearing Apparel
Various Prints, Silver Watch, Books Silver Cream Jug, Spoons, &c.
Part barrels of Flour and Beef, &c.
Stone Ware, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
Terms cash. Sale to take place in front of the auction store at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

EDW. DYER.

mar 26—3t

Auctioneer.

Y EDWARD DYER, Sale of Handsome Furniture.—On Thursday next, 31st inst., I shall sell at auction, without reserve, all the handsome furniture of Thomas B. Johnson, Esq., the sale to take place at his residence on 22d street, at 11 o'clock A. M. consisting, in part of, viz.

Handsome parlor and other carpets and rugs, best spring seat hair sofas, do. Boston rocking chair, handsome mantel mirrors, mantel time-piece, lounge chairs, Ottomans, elegant window curtains and ornaments, superior mantel and astral lamps and lustres, marble top pier tables, with mirrors, mantel ornaments and shades, chandeliers, ivory knives and forks, handsome dining and tea sets, china, best silver plated dishes, salvers, coasters, candlesticks, castors, and wine coolers, cut glassware, ceners, candlesticks, castors, and wine coolers, cut glassware, cen-tre and dining tables, parlor and other chairs, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c. Some articles of chamber furniture. The whole comprising a superior assortment of household fur

spection of the furniture on Wednesday, 30th inst., from the hours of 12 to 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD DYER, mar 25 - eodts (Globe) Auctioneer.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Adlum, late of Washington county, Dissaid deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all ed's estate. Given under our hands this

MARGARET ADLUM, CORNELIUS BARBER,

EILK HAT MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Silk and Fur Hat Manufacturing, between 9th and 10th streets, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Silk and Fur Hats in all their various fashions and qualities, consisting in parts of high and low derial assortment of some and run has an an unit various fashions and qualities, consisting, in party of high and low crown, broad and narrow brim, silk, high and low crown, broad and narrow brim, fin, and superior short nap beaver, all of which he will sell for cash, unusually low; and for neatness of style and durability are not to be surpassed in the Union. As purchasers are well acquainted with the article and price in market, heretofore, he flatters himself they will call and examine

as assortment.

N. B.—The subscriber has a large increase daily.

mar 26—3t

RICHARD WRIGHT.

FOR NORFOLK.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt.
James Mitchell, will leave the Distict 'until further notice, every
Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Norfolk every FOR NORFOLK. Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Passage and fare \$5, mar 26 (Glo.)

ENNEDY & ELLIOTT have this day received a supply of Rienzi, The Linwoods, Walk about Zion, Pastor's Testimony, Blake's Philosophy, Barnes on Slavery, Paulding on Slavery, Griswold's Family Prayers, and an assortment of Pocket Maps of the Western States, which can be had in the Athenæum, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for County of Washington .- In Chancery.

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Elizabeth Clark, John F. Clark,

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Efizabeth Clark, John F. Clark,
Letitia Clark, and Francis Clark Meigs, complainants,
against

Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey,
defendants.

THE bill in this cause states in substance that Francis Clark,
deceased, mortgaged lots Nos. 26 and 27, in square No.
252, in the city of Washington, to Moses Young, deceased, to
secure the payment of \$1000 and interest; that the same were
fully paid to said Young in his lifetime; that the said defendants
are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the wiklow and are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the wiklow and heirs at law of the said Francis Clark; that on partition between them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 25 was assigned to the complainant, Letitia Clark, as a part of her share, and said lot No. 27 to said Francis Glark Mosigs as a part of his share, and that the said defendants reside out of this District and in the State of Massachusetts; and, the object of the said bill to cottain a convenze from said defendants of said said bill is to obtain a conveyance from said defendants of said lots to the said complainants last named respectively. It is therefore ordered, this 15th day of March, 1836, that notice of therefore ordered, this told day of March, 1959, that holice of the substance and object of the said bill be given to the said ab-sent defendants, by publishing a copy of this order once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this county, warning the said defendants to be and appear at the rules to be held for this Court in the Clerk's office of this coun-ty, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against

the said defendants; the first advertisement to be published at least four months before the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL. WM. BRENT, Clerk

CANAL PACKET OFFICE, Georgetown, March 21, 1836. {

THE Canal Packet Company announce that the regular trips of their Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown will be resumed to-morrow from Georgetown, and on Wednesday, the 23d instant, from Shepherdstown, and will be continued every other day until the 28th instant, on and after which the trips will be daily from each place, stopping at all interprediction points to receive or land messengers.

which the trips will be daily from each place, stopping at all i termediate points to receive or land passengers.

Present hour of starting from each place, 4 o'clock A. M.

Apply for passage to the Captains on board, for at Vanessen Refectory, Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, of Shepherd. town.

J. I. STULI, Sec'y.

N. B. As the Company carry the United States mail, passen gers need not apprehend disappointment in the regular trips.

E, the undersigned, passengers on board the Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, which left Norfolk on the Oth instant, and which experienced a severe gale in the Chesapeake Bay during the following night, do unhesitatingly give it as our opinion that the Chesapeake is, in every respect, a first-rate sea boat, and that none other than such could have surmounted the combined difficulties under which she labored for a period of five or six hours, she being at the time supplied with an article of wood entirely unfit for such use, it being impracticable to procure a better article at the time of her leaving port.

We feel also bound to speak in the highest terms of commendation towards her commander, Captain Sherrman, Whose conduct on the occasion was highly satisfactory. His self-possesduct on the occasion was highly satisfactory. His self-posses sion, judgment, coolness, and his untiring zeal in the discharg of his highly important duties, during the hours of imminer

danger, fully convince us of his fitness to fill this highly import ant station. J. M. Kimmon, W. B. Leonard, John M. Walke, Wm. H. Chappell, B. B. Long, C. Lillybridge, A. Woodhull, Lieut. A. E. Downes,

'' John H. Marshall, "A. H. Foot,
"R. B. Hitchcock, T. Esschoolar J. W. Ware, " James McCawley,
Thomas Crowd,
C. A. Auze,
Wm. Reynolds, Jacob Isler,
T. Smith,
C. McCormick.

DAILROAD NOTICE.—On and after Tuesday the 15th instant, until further notice, the arrangement will be

FROM WASHINGTON,
The Cars will leave the Depot at Nine A. M., and a quarter before Four P. M. precisely. FROM BALTIMORE, The Cars will depart at Nine A. M. and a quarter before Three P. M. precisely. dec. 14—dtf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Passage to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.



HONTAS and KENTUCKY will commence to run three

HOW I AS and REIN I UCAY will commence to run three times a week to Norfolk, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, alternately, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. giving passengers time to arrive in the morning cars of those days from Washington.

Passengers for Petersburg and Richmond will be put on board the James river boat next morning, and arrive early the same afternoon.

Returning, the James river boat will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, put passengers on board the boat for Baltimore, and arrive there in time (weather ermitting) for next morning cars for Washington.

Passage and fare \$5.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Agent, STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston on Friday, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the above places until further notice, as follows:

Leave Norfolk,

Eviday, March, 11 Friday, March 11 Do do 25 Friday, March 4 Thursday, April 7
Do do 21 Do May
Do do
Do June
Do do

ville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from

der is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, February 28, 1836.

mar 15-3taw3mo

DIANO FORTE, MATTRESSES, AND PAIL-LASSES.—I have for private sale a very excellent German Piano Forte, of sweet tone and handsome finish.

A supply of first rate Mattresses and Paillasses, some of which are of extra size, made of clean corn shack, finely hackled, equal to the best hair, being elastic and durable. They are highly recommended as the most wholesome article for spring and summer use.

ED. DYER, mar 24—eo5t (Met.) Auc. and Com. Merchant.

ERCER POTATOES.—This day landing from Schr.
Madison, at R. Woodward's wharf, Georgetown, 1,000
bushels superior Mercer Potatoes. Also, 2 Carryalls.
For sale by HUBBARD SCRANTON,
mar 24—d3t

POR RENT, the Wharf on the Eastern Branch, belonging to the heirs of the late Colonel Franklin Wharton, fronting ninety feet on the chainel of the river, and lying between the wharves of G. Coombe and T. Blagden.
Inquire of JOHN B. FERGUSON,
mar 24—3tif As

DARENTS AND GUARDIANS are respectfully in In formed that Miss Gibbons has opened an Academy on 36 street near Pennsylvania avenue, where she teaches Orthography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and plain and ornamental Needle Work. Terms made known at the Academy

CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cash price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lottery Office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed to me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS,

feb 25—dtf

Washington.

OBINSON CRUSOE, new edition, with 50 engraings, gilt edges, &c. for sale by F. TAYLOR.

F. TAYLOR.

FISHING SHORE FOR RENT.

E are authorized to negotiate for the shore in King George county, Virginia, lying a few miles above Mathias' point, attached to the estate called Albion, late the residence of Mr. Dade. The shore, which has a fine beach of sufficient extent, is believed to be capable of producing much profit to the operators; and the proprietor, Mr. Mason, who has lately purchased the estate, is willing to unite with a practical fisherman in making the experiment, and will be very liberal in the terms for a period of one year or a number of years. Please apply for further particulars to GEORGE JOHNSON & CO. oct 30—lawf Alexandria.

PY PELLES & CO.—Tuesday, April 12th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Wines of the City Hotel, New York.—The stock of Wines of the above House, consisting of a large and very choice assortment of Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, selected for many years with great care by competent judges. The character of these wines is so well known, that further particulars are deemed unnecessary. The sale will be without reserve.

Also the Ball Room Furniture, consisting of FISHING SHORE FOR RENT.

Also, the Ball Room Furniture, consisting of 5 English Chandeliers, arranged for gas, which, together, contain 126 burners, each 12 holes, giving a light equal

to 1,500 candles 4 large richly mounted Mir and 2 75 inches by 52 unted Mirrors; 2 about 75 inches by 54

Rich Curtains for 12 windows, 6 double and 8 single Seats covered to match curtains 4 Fenders, and orchestra and music stands for about forty

Also, the Benches, &c. Catalogues on 1st of April.

Monday, April 18, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, FURNITURE OF THE CITY HOTEL.—All the Furniture of the above extensive establishment, among which will be found a very large assortment of

New Hair Mattresses, Carpeting
Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Cutlery
Mirrors, Pianos, Sofas, Mahogany and other Chairs
Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
Full particulars will be given one week previous to the sale.
mar 21—tAp7

ULES AND REGULATIONS for the navigation of the Washington City Canal, and for landing all articles on the sites or wharves thereof. Article 1. Every boat, vessel, or float navigating the Canal, shall keep the tow-path in coming in and going out at either the eastern or western section thereof; and those going out shall give place for those coming in to pass between them and the tow-path, unless those going out shall be laden and the second unless those going out shall be laden and those coming in

shall be light.

Art. 2. Rafts shall, in all cases, give place for boats of all descriptions to pass between them and the tow-path; also, all boats moved by steam power, or any other means than by a towing-line, shall, in all cases, give place for boats moved by a towing-line, to pass between them and the tow-path.

Art. 3. No boat, vessel, or float shall be permitted to pass along the Canal at night, unless with a conspicuous light on its bow; in case of rafts, gondolas, or scows, such lights shall be at the forward end thereof.

Art. 4. All boats, vessels, or floats, when moored in the Canal, unless laden or unlading, shall give place for those that are laden

unless laden or unlading, shall give place for those that are laden to come between them and the landing, unless otherwise order-ed by the Commissioner or assistant, who shall designate the ed by the Commissioner or assistant, who shall designate to place of mooring.

Art. 5. No boat or other floating thing shall be fastened to or moored along the tow-path of the Canal, nor shall there be any article landed thereon, so as to obstruct or incommode the free and common use of the Canal, by day or night, except the south side of the basin, between 6th and 7th streets; and all articles landed thereon shall not be placed or piled nearer the margin than four feet.

than four feet.

Art. 6. In landing cord wood, it shall be the duty of the bontmen to commence their tiers at a distance of four feet from the line of the Canal, and shall run them perpendicularly from the line of the Canal to the line of Canal street, leaving two feet between every tier so corded; but those persons renting wharves or sites may pile, at their own discretion, (observing, however, not to pile nearer the margin than four feet,) after the wood shall have been measured.

Art. 7. Plank, scantling, joists, posts, or rails, and timber of every description, shall be piled crosswise, between the line of Canal street and the line of Canal, unless its length exceeds thirty-six feet, then, in that case, to be piled lengthwise; and shall not be placed nearer the margin of the Canal than four

The Steampacket SOUTH CARO-LINA, Capt. Wm. Rollins, being in shall not be placed nearer the margin of the Canal than fou feet.

Art. 8. In landing barrels, boxes, and packages of any description, stone, bricks, sand, shells, or any article of produce, or of any other description not enumerated herein, the same rules shall be observed as to the distance from the margin of the Canal for landing all other articles heretofore mentioned.

Art. 9. No article shall be removed from the Canal unless wharfage be previously paid.

JOS. RADCLIFF,

commissioner W. C. Canal.

EGRO SERVANTS WANTED.—A gentlem now in this city wishes to purchase, for his own use, (not for speculation,) several Negroes, of the following description, viz. A Cook, male or female; a Carriage Driver, not older than twenty-five years; a seamstress, and two or three Boys and Girls, accustomed to house service. For Negroes of this description, the highest prices now going will be paid in cash.

Apply to Edward Dyer for further information.

Letters from the country addressed to Mr. Dyer on this business.

THEAT NORTHER AND SOUTHERN DALLY AMERICAN AND Company higher the Police hat their road, extending from Perendung Vignin, by 10 Blackly, both Cardinan, on the Railboard and South, is now analy provided with sparred the road cardinants and the road cardinants and the road cardinants and the road cardinants are leaded of the said billy, and that the said former of the residue of the road cardinants and the road cardinants and the said cardinants. Believe main. Threated that many offer. The care leave cach end of the road dilip, on the raid of the respective main. Threated that many offer. The care leave cach end of the road dilip, on the raid of the respective main. The road cardinants are subjected with the road cardinants and the said of the road cardinants are the cardinal of the road cardinants. Believe with the road cardinants are the cardinants are the cardinal of the road cardinants are the cardinal of the road cardinants are the cardinants are the cardinal of the road cardinants are the cardinal of the road cardinants are the car

ated by the State of Delaware, with a capital of \$200,000.—
The subscriber has the pleasure to announce that he is now really to receive and execute in the shortest and best manner, an at the most reasonable rates, all orders connected with the business of the establishment. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which will be war ranted equal in every respect to any others, whether imported of

ande in this country.

The works consist of machine shops, upon a large scale, and extensive foundries for furnishing castings of every description, both in iron and brass. They are situated in the southwestern section of the town of New-Castle, directly upon the New-Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, which forms a part of the great thoroughfare from North to South, and upon the bold waters of the Delaware river. This last circumstance gives great advantages over most similar establishments, as manufactured articles. the Delaware river. This last circumstance gives great advantages over most similar establishments, as manufactured articles may be shipped from this port to any section of the country, even during the severities of an ordinary winter season. Its position on the railroad, also, renders it easy of access, from every quarter, to those who may wish to visit the factories. It is the determination of the subscriber to furnish no article but of the very best materials and workmanship.

Besides locomotive engines, the subscriber will manufacture: High and low pressure steamboat and stationary engines, Wrought iron and copper boilers, of all descriptions,

Do. do. do. water tanks, sugar mills, rollers, &c. Cotton, tobacco, and paper rollers and screws, Jack screws, screw and lever presses,

Heavy wrought iron work, of all kinds, connected with factories, railroads, steamboats, &c.

RAILROAD WORK, such as wheels from thirty inches to five feet diameter, with cast naves and felloes, and wrought spokes and rims, with any required depth of flange and width of thread, Cast wheels (chilled) of any pattern and size, with axles fitted, switches, frogs, &c. ready to insert,

Brass and iron castings, such as cylinders, pipes, fly wheels and shafts, bed plates, kettles, retorts, &c. &c.
Shipments made and insurance effected, (if desired,) without charge of commission. EDWARD A. G. YOUNG, feb 9—eo2m Superintendent, New-Castle, Delaware. NOTE PAPER, etc.

FISCHER has just received a large quantity of superior English Perforated, Damask, White, Blue, Pink, Buff, Green, and Yellow plain and gilt Note Paper. Also, the Medallion, Transparent, and Variegated pea Wafers, with all kinds of Fancy Sealing Wax.

Members of Congress, and strangers visiting the City, will find the best Stationary, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery at Stationers' Hall on the most reasonable terms.

PLENDID SHELL WORK.-WM. FISCHER would respectfully invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to a pair of very rich Flower Vases, formed of the most beautiful and delicate Shells, received this day on sale at Stationers' Hall.

(Tel) feb 24 tioners' Hall.

BUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Henry Barron, for certain purposes therein mentioned, on the first day of April, 1832, the subscriber will offer for sale at public vendue, on Friday, 8th April next, the following real estate, lying and being situate in the City of Washington, D. C. viz. Lot No. 28, in square 231; west half of Lot No. 2, in square No. 319, and the improvements thereon; west half of Lot No. 2, and part of Lots 3 and 4, in square No. 345, Lot No. 5, in square No. 371; Lot No. 1, of subdivision of square No. 374, and the improvements.

Terms of sale: One-fourth in cash, the balance to be paid in 3, 6, and 9 months, the purchasers to give their notes for the same, bearing interest, with approved endorsers. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will convey all the interest derived by said deed to the purchaser or purchasers. If the terms and conditions of sale be not complied with within six days after the sale, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser. Sale to take place at the Auction Room of Edward Dyer, at 5 o'clock P. M.

W. W. BILLING, Trustee.

mar 16—2aw3w

EDW. DYER, Auc.

DIACK MERINO SHAWLS.—The subscribers have just received, on consignment, 72 4-4 blk. Merino Shawls plain and bordered.

CARY & TURNER.

mar 19—6t

DOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS. POOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—

The subscribers have just received, and will be constantly receiving during the Spring and Summer, a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and Palm-leaf Hats; the Boots and Shoes, of almost every description, were made at the North, to our order, and they will be sold by the package or dozen, as cheap as they can be found at any store in this region.

We keep on hand, a large stock of Patent Leather, for Coach and Harness-makers, at the factory prices, Binding skins, Sparables, French Morocco, Kid, Galloon Ribands, Boot Web, Boot Cord. &c. &c.

One case, 20 dozen prime French Calf-skins, 100 sides New York tanued Sole Leather, Gosling's superior Blacking.

W. NOYES & CO.

7th Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. (Globe)

DENTISTRY.

He that's convinc'd against his will, Is of the same opinion still. The race is not to the swift, Nor the battle to the strong. Nor the battle to the strong,
Neither yet bread to the wise,
Nor riches to men of understanding;
Nor yet favor to men of skill;
Not yet favor to men of skill;

But time and chance happeneth to them all.

THE DENTAL SURGEON, from New York, may be consulted at his Rooms, on Pennsylvania Avenue, five doors west of Brown's Hotel, over Mr. Todd's Hat Store, entrance through Mrs. Taylor's, his name at the right. All operations on the teeth and gums will be performed in a manner not surpassed in any country. Mineral and natural teeth inserted, from one to a full set. Teeth plugged, immaterial what size or situation the cavity may be, filed, cleaned, &c. in a superior manner. Children's teeth adjusted, and placed in their proper situation. The most difficult fangs and teeth extracted with the greatest possible ease and safety. From twenty-five years' practice, he challenges a superior in the line of his profession, and is willing to test it by ocular demonstration by a judge. He feels grateful for the patronage thus far received, and will continue permanently, if sufficient encouragement is given.

ment is given.

The most approved Tooth Powder may be had, that will cure the scurvy in the gums. Mineral and natural Teeth for sale.

Reference to V. Mott, M. D. Thomas Boyd, M. D. and Dr. Stearns, of New York, and several in this City, who have experienced his operations.

AW BOOKS.—Tomlin's Law Dictionary, Bland's Maryland Chancery Reports, Jones on Bailments, Matthews on Executors, Harrison's Digest, Hilliard's Elements of Law, Chitty's General Practice, Chitty's edition of Vattel's Law of Nations.

Nations.

The above Law Books are just published, and received for sale by F. TAYLOR this day.

Also, the latest editions of all of Chitty's, Story's, Russell's, and other writers' works; full and complete sets of Peters', and most other Reporters; of the Congress edition of the Laws of the United States; of Journals of Congress, &c. &c.

A good collection of the best editions of the most esteemed Legal Writers constantly kept for sale at the lowest Philadelphia prices. On this point, however, purchasers are requested to call and judge for themselves before sending their orders to the North.

Any Law Book not on hand when inquired for can be procured from Philadelphia in one week, or less.

Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

mar 21

LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy fron and Brass Castings, Church Bells,
and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.
Alexandria, March 1

mar 4—eoly

OUGE ON BANKING.—Just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a few copies of the new edition of a Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States, including an Account of the Provincial and Continental Paper Money, with an inquiry into, the principles of the system, and its effects; the whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different portions of the community. By W. M. Gouge, Second edition, published in a cheap pamphlet form.

Hon. A. H. Everen, Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Boston, March 1

ENCILLINGS BY THE WAY, by N. P. Willis in 2 volumes, is just published, and this day received. Fo sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, the Early Called, a novel; price 75 cents.

TABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisians APRINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immedidiately north of the Bank of Washington.—The subscriber respectfully tenders to his customers, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the liberal share of patronage he has received in the line of his profession for several years past. He begs leave to inform them that he has recently located his factory as above stated, where he will keep a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accommodating terms, to suit purchasers, for approved paper. Old furniture taken in exchange for new.

He will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a good assortment of mahogany, which will be sold low for cash.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, he is prepared to attend funerals at all times with care and attention.

JAMES WILLIAMS, mar 12—1aw3w

Of the late firm of J. & J. Williams.

mar 12—law3w Of the late firm of J. & J. Williams

CARD.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the Cabinet-making business, in all its various branches, at the old stand corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street, near the War Department, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line of business with fidelity and despatch. He avails himself of this opportunity to return his thanks for the patronage he has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the same. same.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, he is prepared to attend to funerals at all times with care and

mar 12-law4w

Just received, at Stationers' Hall, a great variety of beautiful Embossed and Perforated Cards, Centre Pieces, and handles for Card Baskets. For sale by

ASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market.

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now that the Control of the cash, where the control of the cash. Lean at all times be found at the MECHANIOS TRADE, to ept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on eventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tayern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

JAMES H. BIRCH,
feb 29-dtf Washington City.

COLLECTOR'S SALE. Y the Levy Court of Saint Mary's county, ordered, that Abraham Wilhelm, collector of the tax for Saint Mary's county, cause advertisements expressing the name and version the first of the county of True copy—Test:

Thos. H. Milles, collector of the tax for Saint Mary's county, ordered, that Abraham Wilhelm, collector of the tax for Saint Mary's county, cause advertisements expressing the name and names of the following tracts and lots of land, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due, together with the names of the persons respectively chargeable for the same, to be inserted at least once per week, for and during four weeks, in the National Intelligencer and Baltimore Patriot, notifying, that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to the collector of said county within the space of thirty days after the publication of the notice aforesaid, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

True copy—Test:

Chell Law Count for St. Milles,

nt e-	fe	b 25, 1836—mar 5—1		r St.	Mary's	s county.
ys x- on	What year.	To whom assessed.	Names of Lands.	Elect Dist.	No. of Acres.	Sum due.
- ve s.	1834 1834 1834	Aisqueth, George, hrs. Bennett, Fielding, Bohannan, George, hrs. Bend, William B.	The Flower of the Porest,	2 2 2	100 125 50 20	\$1 19 3-4 1 69 1-4 67 1-2 54
	1834 1834	Greenwell, Austin, Greenwell, Jos. of Ths. heirs, Heard, William, hrs.	Part of Truth and Trust,	2 2 2 2	85 56 140	1 02 1 01 1 67 1-2
ly ve id to	1834	Henning, Alexander, Hoone, Henry, heirs, Baltimore, Key, H. G. S.	Part Woolsey Manor, 116 3-4 acres; Dinat, 7 acres,	2 2	123 3-4 52 98 1-2	701-4 1 19
as eh	1834 1834	Sanner, Jeremiah, Somerville, W. C. hrs. Abell, Enoch B. Betts, John, hrs.	Woolsey Manor, 300 acres; Sarah's Retreat, 132 acres, Leake's Purchase, 120 acres,		192 432 120	3 46 7 78 2 28
	1834	Brewer, Joseph, Booth, Lewis, Brewer, Richard, Clark, Philip,	Part Three Fields, 11 acres, Part Fenwick's Manor, improvements \$30, Part Hadfield's Hills, improvements \$40, Good Luck, 75 3-4 acres; part Goldsberry race, 27 1-2 acres, Part Resurrection Manor, 27 acres; part Burdit's Neck, 33 acres; Forrest	3 3 3 3	96 1-4 250 72 1-2 103 1-4	13 131-2 3 34
	1834 1834 1834	Digges, Robert, Ch. cc. Davis, Joseph, heirs Drury, F.De Sales, hrs.	of Harvey, found by chance, Abel's range, and T. B. 80 acres, Delabrooke, improvements \$80 New Design, 251 acres; part do. 14 1-2, No name, 76 acres, Nevit's, St. Ann's, 111 acres,	3 3 3	140 456 265 1 -2 187	1 751-2 19 19 4 781-4 4 491-4
	1834 1834 1834	Celley, John T. heirs, Fenwick, Ignatius, Ford, Teresia, (agent Ignatius Ford, heirs)	Spalding's lot, Part Resurrection Manor, Part Downham,	3 3	100 37 50	1 80 891-4 3 433-4
	1834	Fenwick, Francis, hrs. Fenwick, James, heirs, Graves, James R. hrs.	Part Beaverdam, 90 1-2 acres; Gillon's Grave, 133 1-3 acres; part Resurrection Manor, 18 acres, Part inclosure Beaverdam and Delabrooke Part Bottom, 50 acres; part Maiden's Lot, 63 acres; part Wathan's Disap-	3	241 1-3 257	4 551-2 5 25
7		Hamilton, James,	pointment, 10 acres; part the Ramble, 40 acres; part Hardship Addition, 175 1-4 acres, Lot in Leonard Town, improvements \$808, 1 acre; lot in Leonard Town, improvements \$50, 1-4 acre,	3	288 1-4	
at at	1834	Harrison, Nathan, of John, Moore, Warring F. Morgan, Maria E.	Yowle's Purchase, 73 acres; do. 8 acres, Green Hills, 136 acres; Wilderspool and Green Hills, 154 1-2 acres, Scotland, 100 acres; do. 8 1-2, improvements \$60; The Dock, being part	3 3	86	3 01 19 89
a th al in	arth	Magar, John,	Scotland, 12 1-2 acres, Small Hope and Reedman's Hardship, 140 acres; Hopewell, 45 acres; Coxe's Rest, 51 acres; Branch & Clark's Victory, 15 acres; Flood's Quarter, 50 acres; Reedman's Hardship, 20 acres; Part of St. Oswell's, 11 1-2 acres; part Little Vielding, 117 acres; Edin.	3	290 1-2 121	15 08 1-2 4 71
in x- i- of	1834	Mattingly, Geo., heirs,	Part of St. Oswell's, 11 1-2 acres; part Little Yielding, 117 acres; Edinborough, 25 acres, improvements \$200; Raper's Levels, 71 3-4 acres, improvements \$40, - Part Twitnam, 89 1-4 acres; St. Williams, 94 1-2 acres; improvements \$14, 1-4 Richard Marymans' lands, to wit Voyels's Purchase and Whiteagre, 22	3 3	231 1-4 183 3-4	
e- e-	1034	Marymans, Benonia,	1-4 Richard Marymans' lands, to wit: Vowle's Purchase; and Whiteacre, 22 acres; Marymans' Lot; and Vowle's Purchase 5 acres; Whiteacre, 50 acres; addition to Whiteacre, 18 acres; Vowle's Purchase, 12 acres; Cissell's Venture, 4 acres; part Long Neck, 104 acres; Cissell's Venture, 30 acres,		245 1-2	3 95
r. e-	1834	Norris, Athanasius, Norris, Stephen,	Long Plains, - Taunton Dean, 16 acres; St. Margaret's, 150 acres; Rochester, 50 acres; St. Margaret's, 18 acres, Long Neck, improvements \$20,	3	245 1-2 65 214 50	1 141-2 6 32
- 1- 75 V,	1834	Saxton, Joseph, (F. B.) Smith, Richard, Wash- ington City,	Green Meadows, Prattlewell, 135 1-4 acres; Cheering Crop, 5 acres, Part Prattlewell,	3	117 140 1-2	
of e	1834 1834 1834	Smith, Charles, heirs, Spalding, Wm. heirs, Thomas, Edward, heirs, Thompson, Ann,	Part addition to Heart's Delight, Pleasant Levels, 50 acres; part Truth and Trust, 60 acres, Rocky Point, 50 acres, Bowle's Purchase 43 acres; improvements \$80, One-third Green Hills,	3 3 3 3 3	37 7 111 93	67 16 1-5 1 53 2 90
s, d	1834 1834 1834	Williams, Mary A. Wheatly, Joseph, heirs, Welsh, John, N. Walker & Alvey,	Hickory Thicket, 48 acres; Hanover, 45, Nimboquint,	3 3 3	50 93 231-2	2 08 1 671-2 1 80 421-2
a ll e	1034	Walker, James, heirs,	Part Walker's Venture, 10 1-2 acres; part Yieldingberry, 60 acres; improve ments \$100; Landing Neck, 7 1-2 acres; part Hopton Park, 97 1-2 acres; Farthing's Fortune, improvements \$100, 150 acres; part Farthing's Fortune and addition 118 1-4 acres; part St. John's Mill Seat, 15 acres; site \$100. February 11 4 acres; site \$100. February 11 4 acres; site			20.071
d st	1834	Wise, Miel, Wildman, James, heirs, Nathan Jas. H. heirs,	\$100; Edinborough 14 acres, part do. by plot 26 1-2 acres. Part Burdit's Neck, Dotson's Disappointment, 101 acres; Golden Grove, 156 acres; Maiden's Lot, 81 acres; part Ford's Discovery, and part of the Ramble, 35 acres; Wee-bit, 4 acres, improvements \$20; part St. Williams, and Twit-	3	6123-4 100 257	30 67 1-4 1 75 8 48
- 1-	1004	Dorsha T	nam, improvements \$10; part Ford's Discovery, 40 acres; part Crack- burn's Purchase, improvements \$40, 100 acres; part do. do. 100 acres, improvements \$10, Bashford Berry Gleaning, 200 acres; lot at Lewellin's, 485 1-3 acres,	3	360	11 71
;-	1834 1834	Boothe, Jeremiah, hrs. Brown, Thos. Burrage, Elizabeth, Bruce, Wm. heirs, Cales, Eliza, hoirs, Cheseldine, Kenelm G.	Part St. Clement's Manor, lot No. 1,	4 4 4 4	200 58 200 190	12 77 1-5 2 79 6 36 1-5 4 27 1-5 2 16
e a s,	1834	Cheseldine, Kenelm G. Gibson, Jeremiah, hrs. Hayden, Geo. sen. hrs. Hayden, Jas. heirs,	Part Mattapony, Wandsworth, Part St. John's, Beverly, 208 3-4 acres; Mill lot, 20 acres; part Ingsbeth, 6 3-4; Water	4 4 4	1563-4 150 50	13 00 1-2 2 70 1 80
s n		Herbert, James,	Mill, and improvements, \$266-2-3; Garner's lot, and part East Gift, 41 acres; Nichol's Hope, and Cawood's Inheritance, 189 acres; part Garner's lot, 100 acres, Part Trumaine and Dovenshire, 71 acres; part Gardiner's Grove, 24 acres;	4 4	5831-2 95	15 52 1-9 1 71
_ -	1834 1834	Hayden, Rebecca,	Key's Purchase, 115 acres; Hayden's Fair, 100 acres; improvements 160 dollars,	4	215 144	7 531-2 2 591-4
n s ts	1834 1834 1834	Johnson, Sarah F. Lee, W. T., heirs, Lyles, W. H.	Ridge, 17 7-8 acres, Beverley & Cawood's expense, improvements \$135 1-3, Part Bashford, Part Suttle's Range,	4 4 4	771 7-8 169 189 28	37 89 4 94 7 50 1-2
; t	1834	Mattingly, Alexander, Mattingly, Thos.	Beverley & Ingsbeth, Shircliff's 146 acres, improvements \$33 1-4; Rome's Convenience, 137 acres; mill \$300; Joshua Plains, 10 1-2 acres; part addition to Joshua Plains, 3 1-2 acres,		1631-4 297	4 1-4 9 57
e o h		Shireliff, Maria, Stone, William M.	One-third Shircliff Swamp, 105 acres; improvements \$18; Mill Land, 10 acres Berwick's, 100 acres; Reeder's Adventure, 21-4 acres; Carroll's Gift, 100 acres; Strife, 43-4 acres		115	2 231-2
of d	1834	Turner, Phil. & Josiah, Thompson, Henry, Tippett, Lucretia,	Manor, 139 acres; Dearbought, 220 - Suttle's Range A ldition, 65 acres; Ingsbeth, 90 acres; I. purchased 46 acres; S. Range, 22 1-2 acres; Ingsbeth, 40 1-2 acres; Beverley, 121 1-2 acres; Ingsbeth	4	207 359 112	2 481-2 7 271-2 5 17
n n e	1834	Thompson, Wilfred, hrs Turner, Josiah, Woodland Primus, F.B.	and addition to Burch Hanger, 215 acres	4 4	6001-2 53 275	15 75 1 29 21 24 4 21 1-4
d e ı'	1834 1834	Woodland, Primus, FB. Winter, John & Eliza, Woodward, Thomas,	Compton's Purchase, 100 acres; one-third part Scagsby, 74 acres - Mount Chance, 88 acres; Thompson's Purchase, 11 acres; The Cliffs, 9 acres; Adjoinder, 23 acres; Noales's Lot, 91 1-2 acres	4	121 174 2221-2	4 87 5 34
ıs	1834 1834 1834	Webster, Zachariah, Barber, Walter, heirs, Barker, Wm. A. Ch.co. Carrico, Gustavus,	Charles Lot	5 5 5	103 212 32 162	1 851-2 4 77 931-2 2 911-2
	1834 1834 1834 1834	Davis, Wm. heirs, Davis, Eliza S. Davis, Briscoe, heirs, Estep, William, heirs,	Name not known Part Recompense Part Recompense Scagsby and Indian Creek	5 5	50 133 1-4 36 3-4 200	671-2 3 00 83 5 85
s, or	1834 1834 1834	Estep, Louisa, Gill, Gustavus, heirs, Hayden, Samuel, heirs, Harrison, Aquila,	Lot and Improvements at Charlotte Hall, \$300	5 5	64 221 3-4 20	2 70 2 01 1-2 6 07 1 61 1-2
a	1834 1834	Keech, Martha Ann, Mills, Wm. heirs, Reeder, Susanna,	Lot No. 1, 85 acres; Lot No. 2, 80 acres Good Luck, 186 acres; Barber's Enclosure, 70 acres Long looked for come at last, 295 acres; one-third Truman's Hunting Quarter, 53 1-3 acres; one-third Good Luck, 3 1-6 acres; one-third Edward's	5	165 206	5 94 3 71
)- - -	1834	Smith, Charles,	Discovery, 17 acres; one-third Lock's Meadows, 6 2-3 acres; one-third Keech's Folly, 16 acres		3811-3 150	14 80 2 70

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that unless the County charges due on the land aforesaid shall be paid to me on or before the eighth day of April next, the said lands, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with the cost of advertising, will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

FEB. 27, 1836.

ABRAHAM WILHELM, Collector.

March 8, 1836. RDERED by the Court, that Theodore Jenkins, administrator of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors to exhibit their claims against aid deceased; and that the same be published once a week for ix weeks in the National Intelligencer.

1834 Washington, Nath.

Fox Race - - - - - - Part Trent. Neck, No. 4. - -

Test: P. CHEW, Register. on the 30th of September, 1835, with the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and dition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and dition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and dition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and dition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and Directors of the United States Bank and its branches; to which is appended the names and compensation of all printers in any way employed by Congress, or any department or office of Government.

For sale at

P. THOMPSON'S.

Administrator of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased.

Administrator of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased.

Administrator of Thomas I, Snowden, deceased. mar 23-law6w DOSCOE ON CRIMINAL EVIDENCE. -- A Di-

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, AMES'S NEW NOVEL-One Thousand, in a or the Days of Henri Quatre, 2 volumes, by the author of Darnthe Days of Henri Quatre, 2 volumes, by the author of Darnley, Richelieu, Philip Augustus, &c. is just published, and this day received, for sale by

F. TAYLOR. Capt. Marryatt's new novel The Pirate, in 2 vols. price 75 cts.

THE BLUE BOOK.—Register of all officers and agents civil, military, and naval, in service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1835, with the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built; together with a correct list of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the United States Bank and its branches; to which is anneaded the average and companying of

Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1836, published annually. Price \$2 00.

For sale by
P. THOMPSON.

gest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases. By Henry Roscoe, Esq., with notes and references to American decisions, and to the English Common Law and Ecclesiastical Reports; by G. Sharswood, of the Philadelphia Bar. Just published. 1 vol. 8vo. calf. \$5 00.

A Digest of the Law of Evidence on the trial of actions at Nisi Prius; by Henry Roscoe, Esq., with notes and references to the English Common Law and Ecclesiastical Reports; by James Bayard. 1 vol. 8vo. \$4 00.

PISHEY THOMPSON.

REENVILLE BOAR DING SCHOOL.—This Institution, under the direction of a Classical Teacher of approved habits and excellent qualifications, went into operation in January last, under the name of the "Belleville Academy," which name is changed with the location of the building for the establishment. It is situated on an eminence near a well of fine water, in the midst of an agreeable and very healthy neighborhood, where cheap board and good accommodation for students may be had, besides, in the family of the subscriber, whose roomy dwelling is but a few steps distant.

Expenses for a year of ten months:

Board, including washing, mending, bedding, candles, and fire-wood,

Tuition in the English branches,

15
Languages,
Scholars will be admitted at any time at a proportionable TREENVILLE BOAR DING SCHOOL.—This

Languages,

Scholars will be admitted at any time at a proportionable harge. It is desirable that payments should be made half-yeary in advance.

April 14—lamtf

Prince William county, Va. EW BOOKS.—Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem: a.
Picture of Judaism, in the century which preceded the vent of our Saviour, translated from the German by Ba arrow Revisited, and other Poems, by William Wordsworth, 12mo. he Boston Book, being Specimens of Metropolitan Li-terature, occasional and periodical, 12mo. adge Story's Writings,

Burges's Speeches, &c. &c.
On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON. NOMLINSON'S LAW DICTIONARY—Is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly irculating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, in 3

Also, Bland's Chancery Reports, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hilliard's Elements of Law, do do
Latrobe's Justices' Practice, do do

AWS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS A single copy is for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, of Laws of the United States, Resolutions of Congress under the onfederation, Treaties, Proclamations, Spanish Regulations, c. &c. and other Documents respecting the Public Lands;' te whole comprised in one volume, containing 1,095 printed ages, bound.

*** The edition of the above valuable Work is entirely ex-ORSE SHOE ROBINSON, &c.—Horse Shoe Robinson, by Mr. Kennedy, third edition just published, 2 ols. \$1 37.

Dunglisson's Physiology, new edition, 2 vols. \$6 50.
On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. DIENZI, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES,

by the Author of Eugene Aram, Last days of Pompeii, &c. Price 62 1-2 cents. For sale at P. THOMPSON'S. MESS of five or six members of Congress, or two or three with their ladies, can be accommodated with pleasant and well furnished apartments, and genteel board, at Cazenovia, a short distance north of the Capitol.

A good carriage will be furnished for the convenience of passing to and from the Capitol, and subject to order at all times free of expense.

ee of expense.
Inquire of Mr. Gadsby, Mr. Brown, Mr. E. Dyer, or P. Mauro.
dec 5—tf

CRIP bought and sold, highest price always given by JOHN F. WEBB, Broker Orders from a distance (post paid) will be promptly attended of 3,000 acres on hand and for sale.

Wanted, Virginia Land Warrants. feb 19—eo4w

able information as regards the Rivers, Land Grants, &c. Yunningham Correspondence.—On hand a few copies

of "A review of the Correspondence between the Hon. ohn Adams, late President of the United States, and the late V. Cunningham, Esq., beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812." y Timothy Pickering; price 75 cents. On sale by P. THOMPSON. WHE LORD'S PRAYER .-- Just received at Station-

ers' Hall, an entirely new piece of Music: The Lord's rayer, an Anthem, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, ith a copperplate engraving Frontispiece, by Thomas Duncan. Il lovers of good Music ought to possess a copy of the above. dec 30—

W. FISCHER. THEAP WRITING PAPER.—A large lot lately received by F. TAYLOR, which has been purchased at re-narkably low prices, and will be sold cheaper than paper of the ame good quality has ever been sold in Washington. Common Cap Paper, of a thick strong texture, suitable for tores or schools, at 2 dollars per ream, equivalent to 10 cents the

Good Letter Paper, of a fine texture, and well finished, at 12 50 per ream, which is equivalent to 12 1-2 cents per quire.

School Books and Stationery of all kinds, for sale at prices or esponding to the above, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

OOK'S NEW NOVEL, Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, 2 vols. \$1 25.
feb 12 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. URTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY—

Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Wayland's Elements of Moral Science
The American Quarterly Review for March, 1836
Kirby on the Habits and Instincts of Animals Roberts's Silk Manual Roberts Silk Manual
Cobb's Silk Manual
Tyrone Power's work on the United States
Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan
Hilliard's Elements of Law
The Girl's Week-day Book, &c.

All new works received immediately after publication, and for le at New York and Philadelphia prices, at the Waverly Cir-lating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he intends to present a petition at this session of Congress or the renewal of his patent on the Double Speeder, granted nder the seal of the United States in January, (1823,) one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

dec 28-m3m AZA ARNOLD. NOTICE.

OLDERS of Virginia Military Land Warrants are informed that the subscriber will pay, in cash, the market price for Land Warrants, and for the Scrip, when issued.

JOHN F. WEBB, oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City.

ULLIVAN'S LETTERS.—Familiar Letterson Public Characters and Public Events, from the Peace of 1783 the Peace of 1815. For sale at P. THOMPSON'S. TEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY, &c.—Heath's Book of Beauty for 1836, edited by the Countess of Bless-gton, containing 20 splendid engravings, handsomely bound

embossed morocco, and gilt.

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The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir for 1836. Edited

Mrs. Alaric Watts. Containing nine beautiful engravings, and handsomely bound. Just received by p. THOMPSON. PLENDID CHESSMEN.-W. FISCHER has just

received an additional supply of India Carved Chessmen, mongst which is a set supposed to be the richest one for sale this country, and is considered very cheap by those who have sen it; price \$65. Other sets, prices varying from \$1 25 to 25 each, for sale at Stationers' Hall. TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the

ouses put in complete repair.

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th streets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post Office. J. C. McKELDEN. mar 14-2awtf

Charles County Orphans' Court, {
February Term, 1836. {
PON application, it is ordered by the Court, that the Exceutor of Benedict Edelen, late of said county, deceased, give notice to the several creditors of said deceased to file their respective accounts (properly authenticated) with the Register of Wills for Charles county, on or before the second Tuesday in May next, and that the Register proceed, as soon thereafter as convenient, to make a distribution of the personal assets of said deceased amongst his several creditors.

Test:

H. BRAWNER, Reg. of Wills.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Benedict Edelen, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same with the Register of Wills for Charles county, on or before the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with the above order. above order.

ALEXIUS LANCASTER,
Surviving Executor of Benedict Edelen.
mar 11—1aw4w

UPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cutlery from the above highly celebrated manufacturers, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razors, and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cutlery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this description, and also Whatman's Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will thus be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices. be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices.